Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1856. No 40.

THE

North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

⁂ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.
The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.
The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.,* 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K N.,* 5. *Israel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.,* 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.,* 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.,*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham,* 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.,*
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.,* 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.,*
2. *James Buffington, K N.,* 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.,*
3. *William S. Damrell, K.N.,* 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.,*
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.,* 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.,*
5. *Anson Burlingame, K. N.,* 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.,*
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.,*

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.,* 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.,*
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.,* 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner,*
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.,* 18. *Thomas R. Horton,*
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.,* 19. *Jonas A. Hughston,*
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.,*
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.,*
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.,* 23. *William A. Gilbert,*
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.,* 24. *Amos P. Granger,*
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan,*
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,* 26. *Andrew Oliver,*
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.,* 27. *John M. Parker,*
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.,* 28. *William H. Kelsey,*
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.,* 29. *John Williams, D.,*
14. *Samuel Dickson,* 30. *Benjamin Pringle,*
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.,* 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.,*
16. *George A. Simmons,* 32. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
1. *Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N.,* 3. *James Bishop, K. N.,*
2. *George R. Robbins, K. N.,* 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.,* 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.,*
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.,*
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.,*
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.,*
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.,*
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.,* 19. *John Covode, K. N.,*
8. J Glancey Jones, D., 20. *Jonathan Knight, K. N.,*
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.,* 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.,*
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.,* 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.,*
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.,* 23. *John Allison, K. N.,*
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day,* 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.,*
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.,*
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.,* 13. *John Sherman, K. N.,*
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,* 14. *Phileman Bliss,*
5. *Richard Mott,* 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.,*
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.,* 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.,* 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.,*
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.,* 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.,*
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.,* 19. *Edward Wade,*
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.,*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.,*
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.,*
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.,* 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.,*
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.,* 10. *Samuel Brenton,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne,* 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth,* 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.,* 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.,* 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.,* 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.,*
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.,* 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne,*
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

FOR SALE.—Dr. H. M. RICHARDSON BEING desirous of retiring from his profession and going into other business, proposes to sell his Location with his Practice at Holly Springs, Wake County, situated 13 miles west of Raleigh, on the Avens' Ferry or Carthage road. This opportunity offers great inducements to a practising Physician who desires a country location. Holly Springs is a pleasant and growing village, with two excellent schools, stores, churches, &c.—in short all the advantages that may be desired in a town. Also Two Vacant Lots, nicely situated for residence or business in the most public part of the village; one Valuable Tract of Land, containing 85 acres, one-half of which is in cultivation, the other well timbered and mostly fine bottom land, which, if cultivated, will yield in all probability as much or more than the best land in the country. This lies within one-fourth of a mile of the village, with a site for a residence within a large white-oak grove, unsurpassed for beauty and location by any place in the country. It has a fine orchard of varied and delicious fruits, with a never-failing spring and well of excellent water. Also, one 20 bbl. turpentine still, with all tools and appurtenances necessary to carry on the turpentine business; 2 wagons; 4 well-broke young mules, hogs, cattle, &c.—The above property will be sold either for cash or on a credit to suit the purchaser.
H. M. RICHARDSON.
Holly Springs, Feb. 25, 1856. 28—4t.

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.
A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.
A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.
Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.
Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.
N. KRAMER,
Wilmington Street.
Raleigh, Oct. 1855. 93—6m.

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition*.
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

WINNIE AND I.—THE NEW PURCHASE, OR early years in the far West, by Robt. Carlton, Esq.
Klosterheim, by DeQuincey.
Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow.
Hoary Head and McDonner, by Abbott.
Strabo, by Hamilton & Falconer.
Memoirs of Catherine, of Russia, and Her Successors.
Teverino, by George Sand.
Glenwood; Or, The Parish Boy.
Representative Women: From Eve the Wife of the first, to Mary the Mother of the second Adam, by Baldwin.
Memoirs of Henry the Eighth, of England, and his six Wives, by Herbert.
The Planter's Victim; Or, Incidents of American Slavery, with illustrations.
The Match-Girl; Or, Life Scenes as They Are, with illustrations.
Walker's Manly Exercises: Containing Rowing, Sailing, Riding, Driving, Racing, Hunting and Shooting, illustrated.
Gray's Elegy, illustrated.
Lives of the Queen's of England of the house of Hanover, by Dr. D. Doran.
Memoirs of Dr. Sampson, late President of The Union Theological Seminary.
Wheeler's History of North Carolina, illustrated.
For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book-Store.
Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1855. 3—

NEW BOOKS.

CHRISTIAN THEISM, BY R. A. THOMPSON.
Memoir of Seargent S. Prentiss.
A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol.
The Iroquois, by Minnie Myrtle.
Thrice Married.
Schaff's America.
American Rejected Addresses.
Richard the Fearless.
Juno Clifford.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855. 104—

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

WILLIAM LEA,
Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
April 2, 1854. 39—

PROSPECTUS OF THE.
North Carolina Christian Advocate.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorized to issue this prospectus.
It is intended to publish a *family newspaper*, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina*, and furnish intelligence for every class of readers.
In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our church papers, while it will surpass them as in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessity of our position, forces us to the publication of our own paper; and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the members of our church in *all* parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.
The "Advocate" will be published at $1 50 a year, and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856, it is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference, and the ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, post offices and counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our ministers, may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C. The payment will be expected upon the issue of the first number.
The location of the publishing office will be determined at the session of the Conference.
WILLIAM E. PELL,
WILLIAM CARTER,
RUFUS T. HEFLIN, } *Committee.*
N. H. D. WILSON,
WM. BARRINGER,
August 21, 1855. 78

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1 1855. 55—1y.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
March 12, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 14th of April next, for the purchase of $250,000 of North Carolina State Bonds, dated January 1st, 1856, and running thirty years.
Proposals will also be received for the purchase of $7,000 of Bonds which will be dated January 1st, 1855.
Both classes of Bonds will have coupons, for interest at six per cent per annum, payable 1st of Jan'y and July attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State.
Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank of the Republic, New York, or in either of the Banks of this City.
Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.
The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State. D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.
Raleigh, March 13, 1856. 33—td.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

KOH-I-NOOR.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE AUTHORIZED to close out that splendid chewing tobacco, which was invoiced at $5 per lb., at a greatly reduced price—and our customers, who admired it but could not afford to chew it, will please give us a call.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 18, 1856. 38—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.
The writer of this volume accompained an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.
NOW READY,
SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.
A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.
⁂ The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.
For Sale By H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting to receive this morning their stock of Foreign and American Garden and Grass Seed, which is much larger, and more varied than any previous supply.
They are prepared to execute orders from merchants, in any part of the State, on the most favorable terms, and will allow them the privilege of returning all unsold by the 15th June.
Families wishing seed, will please send their orders while our stock is full. All our seed are warranted fresh and genuine, and among them are some new and splendid varieties
PESCUD & GATLING,
Druggists and Seedsmen,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 3, 1856. 13—
☞ Spirit of the Age and Register copy.

FOR HIRE.—I HAVE FOR HIRE ONE GOOD Cook, one waiting Maid or nurse, one girl suitable for general work, and two smart, active boys. I prefer to hire them out privately.
WM. R. RICHARDSON,
At W. H. & R. S. Tucker's.
January 1, 1856. 12—w&swtf.

NOTICE.
BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent.
The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property. WM. J. CLARKE.
Jan. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KAER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w.

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

FOR SALE.—I WISH TO SELL A FINE TRACT of LAND, containing some 300 or 400 acres, near Johnston Academy, at which place there is as flourishing a Male and Female School as there is in the State, under the supervision of those accomplished scholars and teachers, John W. Stewart, principal, formerly of R. M. College, and Miss Flora Graham, graduate of Greensboro' Female College, and formerly of Fayetteville, assistant. Persons wishing to educate their children thoroughly, would do well to come and examine the premises. There is also a fine chance to make money by putting up a Boarding House. The land is 16 miles south of Raleigh and 13 west from Smithfield. A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, Feb. 23, 1856. —4w.
Register & Spt. Age, 4 time weekly.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.
THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN MARTIN Court of Equity. Lemon S. Dunn and McGilvra Whitehurst, Executors B. M. Wilkinson, vs. Peregrine P. Clements.
To P. P. Clements:
SIR: You are hereby notified to appear at the Court House in Williamston on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the supplemental bill of complainants filed against you in this cause, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against you and the same heard accordingly.
Witness: C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, this the 10th day of March, 1856.
C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.
March 17, 1856. 1116—w6w.

ENGINEERING.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—Jam Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran ,Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensb ugh; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jam own: Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wil. ngton; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland*. There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.
I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 3, 1855. 99—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.
AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

WHY PURCHASE PIANOS FROM IRRESPONSIBLE Traveling Agents, when you can get in Petersburg, the very best quality (not second rate) at prices which will be guarantied to be as low as any at the North or South, from E. P. NASH, Piano Forte Dealer, corner of Sycamore and Bank sts.
Always on hand between 30 and 40 Pianos to select from, nearly all varying in style and finish.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

LIVERY STABLE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.
L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.
I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf,

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, BERTIE Co., Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1856. John Freeman & Co. *vs.* Elisha Bazemore. Attachment levied on Land.—In this case it is ordered by the Court, that advertisement for six weeks be made in the North-Carolina Standard, notifying the defendant to appear and replevy, or judgment final will be entered, and the estate levied on applied to the payment of the same. Witness, William P. Gurley, Clerk of Bertie County Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, at the Court House in the Town of Windsor, this the 20th day of February, A. D. 1856, and the 80th year of Amerizan Independence.
WILLIAM P. GURLEY, Clerk County Court.
Feb. 27, 1856. —6w.

Successor to E. L. Harding.
THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.
BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.
Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up*. Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,—NASH County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February term, 1856.—Evan H. Morgan, propounder of the Will of Wm. B. Morgan, vs. John Morgan and Simon R. Whitley, and others.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Martin Wood, and Newton Wood, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Martin Wood and Newton Wood to be and appear before the Justices of the said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1856, then and there to make themselves parties to the issue of *devisavit vel non*, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso* as to them.
Witness: W. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Nashville, the 2d Monday in February, 1856.
W. T. ARRINGTON, Clerk.
March 7, 1856. 1115—w6w.

NOT DEAD!
THE "LIVE GIRAFFE" AGAIN
A New Era about to Dawn on North-Carolina.

At the constant and earnest solicitation of nearly every body, but especially the old acquaintances of "ye Animal," we have been induced to promise, if "*provender*" enough can be secured, to trot that beast out again to the gaze of all mankind, and the universal admiration of womankind, during the first week in January, 1856.

"The Live Giraffe," while it was a neutral paper, while it grazed in its own green pasturage, played with the *girls*, and joked with the boys, was the most popular sheet, *animate* or *inanimate*, that ever issued from a Southern press and had it been content to have lived in its own native sphere, it would now have been the "Brother Jonathan" of the South. Such a result can but be evident to any thinking man; it was, indeed, on the high road to fame and a most enviable distinction. But becoming fat, in an unlucky moment, like the man who had grown "*rich enough to ride an ass*," and had, therefore, gotten above his fellows, the "Animal" leaped the *bars* of its accustomed field, and the next thing we heard of him, he, like a man turned politician from preacher, was pining for the good things of life, and no doubt, like the silly lamb of old that eluded the sight of the shepherd, and got into the thick woods which was found to be infested with wolves, he wished himself back in his old range. But the bars had been put another rail higher and he couldn't get back; besides, he had grown so *lean* that he could not jump.

It is said that bought wisdom is the best in the world, if it dont cost too much. A mighty true saying; one in which there is more of truth than poetry or romance, and in view of this old saying and the Animal's experience, his old friends need have little fear that he will at any time hereafter cut the same caper again. He'll kick any man that would intimate such a thing.

The Live Giraffe will then be neutral. It will be devoted *to fun, to the news, and literature*. It will be made the vehicle of publishing many a thought to the world; funny, grave and instructive, that would have wasted itself on the air "as summer roses do," but for its columns, it will seek every opportunity to turn grave and uninteresting matters into pleasant and agreeable incidents; upset all ill-natured humanity it meets with and mould it anew; expose all rascality wherever found, whether in Church or State—(that's promising a great deal,) or in the social circle, and keep a strict watch on the press, literary, religious and political, and see that each keeps its bounds.

The citizens of Raleigh know well enough the value of such a sheet, and would not do without it another year for half a million. Why, since the exit of the Animal from their borders, they have had more bad luck than was ever heard of before. More *Trusts* have been made, more liens been given upon property, more assignments made, more quarreling and fighting, more drinking of liquor, more meanness generally, and more ill luck than ever was known at any period since the great plague in Egypt.

Now this is as plain as daylight, and the only remedy for such evils is to trot out the Animal again. So I think.

Now, this is the proposition I shall make to you. I want an assurance of your willingness to patronize the Animal, and to get that assurance I shall give you full opportunity to correspond with me and to send in all the names that can be secured.

If 500 names can be secured, we shall have no fears of the success of the Animal. He will soon grow fat when he begins to take exercise, and then he can plead his own case, if not with eloquent words, at least with an occasional kick at the boys.

It has been intimated to me that the connection I sustained to the "*Carolina Pennant*" would injure the Animal since the "Pennant" had suddenly expired and left many of its subscribers in the *suds*. I have to say here, and I hope it will satisfy every body, that I had no interest in the "Pennant." I wrote most of its Editorials for which I *should* have received *something* according to agreement, but I did not. I have tried this *ed*-business and it neither pays nor suits my genius. I want a broad hemisphere, a wide latitude, and nobody to divide with me in the spoils.

Then, friends, we now understand each other. I want you to send me your names between now and the first of January; if enough respond, the "Animal" will make his bow; if not, no harm done.

TERMS: Two dollars per annum, payable on delivery of first number; two dollars and fifty cents if paid in six months; three dollars if not paid till end of year. ☞ No money will be required until the first No. is issued.
R. H. WHITAKER,
Raleigh, N. C.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 4—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.
J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

FOR SALE.—TWO FINE BILLIARD TABLES OF the latest style with the latest improved patent rubber cushions. One of them has two setts of cushions, one sett without pockets for playing Keley, which I will sell at a bargain. Please call soon.
JOHN CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1855. 103—tf.

SUNDRIES.
WE HAVE IN STORE, AND WILL SELL AT lowest market rates:—
3000 Sacks Jeffrey & Dacey L. B. Salt,
1000 do G. A. do.
100 bbls. Refined Crushed Sugar.
100 do Coffee do.
50 hf. boxes Loaf do.
200 bags Rio Coffee.
500 boxes Pale Soap.
250 do Brown do.
100 do Chemical Olive Soap.
250 bbls. N. C. Gross Herrings.
250 do Cut do.
Brooms, baskets, wrapping papers, twine, sugar boxes, yeast powders, olive oil, chocolate, candles, mould, adamantine, and sperm, together with all articles found in a wholesale grocery.
A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.
6 Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
☞ Particular attention given to sales of flour and N. C. produce generally. Orders for lime, guano, &c., filled at lowest prices.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter,
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,
Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties.
Pittsboro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

VOICE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Democratic Meeting in Wilkes.

At a meeting of a respectable portion of the Democracy of Wilkes, at the Court House in Wilkesboro' on Thursday the 20th March, on motion of Maj. M. S. Stokes, Jas. Gwyn, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Capt. A. L. Hackett appointed Secretary.

Maj. Stokes, in a few pertinent remarks, explained the object of the meeting, and moved that the Chairman appoint a Committee of three to draft suitable resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Pursuant to which the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen: Dr. R. F. Hackett, Col. Leland Martin, and Siler Brewer.

The committee, after retiring for a few minutes, reported through their chairman, Dr. R. F. Hackett, the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, All political parties are supposed to be established upon a system of principles, and as it is their duty from time to time to reiterate and publish to the world the principles by which they are governed; therefore

Resolved, That we adhere unwaveringly to the cardinal principles of the great Democratic party, as heretofore laid down in its National Conventions, and as carried out by the Administrations which it has placed in power.

Resolved, That upon the fundamental principles of the Democratic party our country has attained its present exalted position among the nations of the earth, and we believe that upon a strict adherence to those principles depend the perpetuity of the Union and the glory of our country.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all oath-bound or secret political organizations; that we believe them to be inimical to Republicanism, hostile to the spirit of our institutions, and detrimental to the cause of liberty every where.

Resolved, That the secret organization known as the Know Nothing party, which sprang up like mushroom, in the dark, and is now fast perishing in the light of day—by its stimulating the baser prejudices of the human heart—by its coalitions with all the isms of the day—by its miserable truckling to the disappointed politicians of all parties; by its vascillating course on all national subjects, and lately, by its erasing from its platform the last vestige of nationality, has rendered itself unworthy of the confidence and support of the American people.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the Administration of President Pierce, at home and abroad; that at home he has shown himself to be the President of the nation, and not of a section; the enemy of all kinds of fanaticism, and the firm defender of the Constitution and the Union; and by his unwavering course on the all absorbing question of the day, slavery, has rendered himself doubly dear to the people of the South; that his firm and determined course in our foreign policy has taught the nations abroad that we intend to do justice *to* them, and are determined to require the same *of* them.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the course of our party and the President in the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill; that it leaves the subject of slavery where it ought to be, with the people; and that the Annual and Special Messages of President Pierce on the subject should meet the approval of all Union and Constitution loving men, North and South.

Resolved, That we approve of the Administration of our able Governor, Thos. Bragg; that we believe neither friend or foe has been able to find fault with his official acts, and that he is every way worthy of the confidence of the people of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint 15 delegates each to the District Convention to meet at Asheville on the 8th, and to the State Convention to meet in Raleigh on the 16th of April.

Maj. Stokes, in a few desultory remarks, set forth the position of the Democratic party and the appropriateness of the resolutions; and on his motion, they were unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then appointed the following Delegates:

To the District Convention—Jas. Roberts, Esq., Dr. James Hickerson, John A. Parks, George Wyatt, R. F. Calloway, Col. J. W. Transeau, Enoch Vannoy, Dr. R. F. Hackett, James H. Taylor, James Gillian, Joel Waters, Esq., Charles Carlton, Esq., H. Thompson, Peter Johnson, and John B. Miller.

To the State Convention—Col. L. Martin, J. B. Gordon, Esq., Willis Childers, Col. F. B. Parks, H. Warren, S. Brewer, H. Gambill, John Hendrin, Maj. M. S. Stokes, H. Wingler, W. H. Hubbard, Esq., P. Carlton, J. Vannoy, J. W. Hackett, and Col. B. H. Brown.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegations.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Asheville News and Raleigh Standard.

J. GWYN, Chm'n.

A. L. HACKETT, Sec'y.

Anti-Know Nothing Meeting in Rutherfordton.

An Anti-Know-Nothing meeting was held in Rutherfordton, on Monday the 17th inst, with a view to the appointment of delegates to attend the District Convention at Asheville, and the State Convention at Raleigh; and with the further design of meeting the anti-know nothing delegation from Cleaveland, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to serve in the Senate, during the next legislature of North Carolina.

The following resolutions were presented to the meeting by Mr. J. F. Gibson, and were unanimously adopted—Col. W. Rucker presiding, and Dr. T. Harris, and C. Leventhorpe, acting as Secretaries.

Resolved, That confiding in the integrity and patriotism of the American people, and being deeply impressed with the idea that the great fundamental polity of our nation lies upon the principle that the people are intelligent and capable of self-government, we are opposed to all theories, systems, or principles, having for their object the civil or religious proscription of any portion of our citizens now admitted to the elective franchise.

Resolved, That the American, or know-nothing organization, in consequence of its religious intolerance, and proscriptive tendencies, is inconsistent with the genius of a free people, and that the principles which it avows should be reprobated by every true friend of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That the able and conservative administration of the present President of the United States, commands our cordial approbation—that his inflexible adherence to the constitution of his country,—his impartial execution of justice,—his freedom from sectional partialities,—and his bold and fearless stand in favor of State rights and state sovereignty, (as exhibited in his course upon the Kansas and Nebraska measures) establish, beyond a doubt, that he is a true friend to the South, and to the Southern interests:—

Resolved, That, although determined to abide by the conclusions of the national anti-know nothing convention, yet did the choice rest with us, we should give our votes for Franklin Pierce for the next presidency.

Resolved, That the able and dignified administration of Governor Bragg is highly commendable, and deserves our warmest approbation.

Resolved, That we cordially pronounce him to be our first choice for the office of Governor of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint delegates to the District Convention at Asheville, and to the State Convention at Raleigh.

And whereas, our anti-know nothing friends of Cleaveland have appointed a delegation to meet at Rutherfordton on the second Monday of April next to nominate a candidate to represent this senatorial district in the next legislature of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we approve of such meeting, and will cordially co-operate with our friends in Cleaveland and Polk, and that the Chairman appoint a delegation to attend the said meeting.

Previous to the adjournment of the meeting, and in accordance with the two last named resolutions the Chairman appointed as delegates to the Asheville District Convention: Dr. L. Mills, J. T. Gibson, D. Miller, E. Thomas, C. Levanthorpe. As delegates to confer with the Cleaveland delegation: Dr. L. Mills, J. McD. Carson, Esq., Col. Rucker, D. Miller, T. Davis, W. Norrell, Abel Hill, A. A. Lynch, Jacob Beck, L. Deck, G. Flack, J. Flack, A. Long, A. Hampton, J. Hampton, Dr. T. Harris, Dr. A. Jones, H. Wall, B. McMahan, Jr., M. Carpenter, W. Bea[illegible] Green, L. Melton, R. [illegible], M. Simmons, [illegible], E. Thoms, W. [illegible], Dr. Craton, J. [illegible], Capt. Jones, [illegible], Esq., H. P[illegible]ney, J. Wilkie, H. King, D. Webb, G. Freeman, Dr. Atkins, W. Long, B. Logan, S. Hampton, Jr., J. T. Gibson, M. Lynch, C. Beechler, J. Albright, E. Albright, B. Leadbetter, —— Gross, R. Whitesides, Esq., J. Bowman, Dr. Jones, Wm. D. Davis, Col. Edwards.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. RUCKER, Chm'n.

T. HARRIS,
C. LEVENTHORPE, } Secretaries.

Democratic Meeting in Jackson.

According to previous notice a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Jackson county assembled in the Court House in Webster on the 18th instant.

On motion, Alexander Bumgarner, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. R. A. Edmonston requested to act as Secretary.

At the request of the Chairman, Dr. Sam'l L. Love, of Haywood, explained the object of the meeting. On motion, E. D. Brindle, J. R. Dills, W. R. Crawford, Woodford Zachary, and B. F. Queen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

While the committee retired, Col. Marcus Erwin, of Buncombe, being called upon, entertained the meeting for some time in a masterly manner. He was frequently and loudly applauded during the delivery of his remarks.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the patriotic and national course of the present Democratic Administration, in the management of our foreign and domestic affairs, commands our unqualified approbation.

Resolved, That we endorse the course of Gov. Thomas Bragg, and respectfully recommend him to our Democratic friends throughout the State as the most suitable person to bear the Democratic banner through the approaching gubernatorial canvass.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten Delegates to the State Convention of the Democratic party, to be held in Raleigh on the 16th of April; and ten Delegates to the District Convention to meet at Asheville on the 8th of April.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the Democracy of this county the propriety of holding a convention on the last Saturday in May next, to select County Officers, and that each Captain's Company be requested to send five delegates.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the Democracy of this County and this Congressional District the Asheville News, as a paper deserving their most liberal support; and that each member of this meeting consider himself a committee to increase its circulation and to extend its circle of influence, as a sound and reliable exponent of Democratic doctrine.

The Chair appointed E. D. Brindle, W. R. Crawford, Allen Fisher, Jacob Wike, N. G. Abrams, B. N. Queen, J. B. Allison, W. H. Higden, W. H. Thomas, and W. R. Buchanan, Delegates to attend the State Convention; and Adolphus Bumgarner, W. B. Love, Sam'l Paris, W. Zachary, Philip Dills, Capt. Peter King, William Tatum, Dr. R. A. Edmonston, and William Hooper to the District Convention.

The Asheville News and Raleigh Standard were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

ALEX. BUMGARNER, Chm'n.

R. A. EDMONSTON, Sec'y.

Democratic Meeting in Bladen.

According to previous notice, a number of the Democrats of Bladen County assembled at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the 2d inst. The meeting was organized by appointing Shadrach Wooten, Esq., Chairman, and J. A. McDowell and J. P. Lytle Secretaries.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions: Neill McGill, G. M. White, Jos. Elwell, J. McGhee and Jas. Meredith, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to hold a State Democratic Convention in Raleigh, on the 16th inst., and recommend the appointment of forty delegates from this county.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint twenty-five delegates to meet the delegates from Brunswick and Columbus in convention, in Whitesville, on the 1st Monday of April, inst.

Resolved, That Thomas Bragg is our first choice for Governor, and our delegates are instructed to use their influence to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the administration of Franklin Pierce, and so far as our power is concerned, we request our delegates to the Cincinnati Convention to insist on his nomination.

Resolved, That Jas. C. Dobbin, our neighbor, is our first choice for Vice President, and we recommend him to our Democratic friends throughout the Union, as eminently qualified for that distinguished position.

Resolved, That the Democrats in each district in the county be earnestly requested to appoint delegates to the county meeting, to be held in Elizabethtown on the first Monday in May next.

In conformity to the first resolution, the following persons were appointed delegates to the Raleigh Convention, viz: T. D. McDowell, G. M. White, J. W. Lessesne, W. A. Melvin, L. McDaniel, D. Bullard, Jos. Jessup, C. T. Davis, J. McGhee, R. Sykes, D. Callihan, J. Willis, D. Munn, T. Robeson, Jr., W. Melvin, P. L. Cromartie, J. Elwell, J. Allen, H. B. Jones, D. B. Gillespie, J. Wooten, D. Perry, C. Ivey, Hillory Pate, D. Singletary, O. Lennon, W. D. McNeill, P. M. Kelly, E. Pearce, F. F. Rinaldi, G. Crofton, Ed. Schwartz, W. N. Whitted, B. Robeson, D. Lewis, N. Bryan, R. Young, B. F. Randolph, W. H. Porter, R. Corbett, A. Martin, J. L. McMillan.

The following delegates were appointed to the Whitesville district Convention:—J. H. Clark, Jas. Evans, H. Wilkerson, J. Tatum, H. H. Robinson, D. B. Melvin, D. Jones, N. Jones, M. Young, J. Sykes, W. Suggs, T. S. Lewis, B. Brown, D. Nance, O. Lennon, A. High, D. McKeithan, A. K. McDonald, Dr. W. Willis, J. Robeson, G. W. Bannerman, J. Meredith, E. W. Allen, A. Larkins, D. J. Council, R. Singletary.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of delegates to both conventions.

On motion, a copy of the proceedings was ordered to be handed to the editors of the Journal and the Carolinian, with the request that they be published.

SHADRACH WOOTEN, Ch'n.

J. A. McDOWELL,
J. P. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

It has been very confidently asserted that Mr. Fillmore never appointed a Free-Soiler to office. Now, what was Mr. Corwin, a leading member of his Cabinet, but a Free-Soiler?

What was Jacob Collamer, another member if not of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, still of the original Taylor and Fillmore dynasty, but a Free-Soiler? Look at the proceedings in the Senate on the 12th inst.; Mr. Douglas, from the Commitee on the Territories, made a report on Kansas affairs. The report reviews all the affairs of the Territory, recognises the legality of the Kansas Legislature, recommends the carrying out of the views of the President's special message, and gives notice that the Committee shall ask an appropriation for maintaining peace and executing the laws. Mr. Collamer submitted a minority report, attributing the troubles in Kansas to the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, and asking the repeal of the Kansas Act, the re-organization of the Territories on free principles, and declaring the Territorial Legislature spurious and its acts inoperative. That is what Jacob Collamer still is; what Mr. Corwin is and was everybody knows. Mr. Hall, of Buffalo, was another of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet appointments, and he was never supposed for a moment to be anything but a Free-Soiler. Fitz-Henry Warren was notorious in this line, and did big business in post-office removals and appointments. The fact is that a more baseless assertion never was made, than this in regard to Mr. Fillmore. The position which Mr. Corwin held in his Cabinet and in his confidence, was enough to have stamped a Free-Soil character upon the Cabinet itself, to say nothing of the subordinate offices.

Wilmington Journal.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Seekers of health, those dyspeptic or suffering from weakness, or debility of any kind, should take a course of these fine medicines, which will quickly restore them to health, as they never fail to cure if used according to the directions which accompany each box. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and [illegible]

From the Washington Union.

TO THE AMERICAN PARTY, SOUTH.

It is necessary for the rank and file of the American party South to consult together in regard to the PLATFORM adopted by the national council at its called session, and the candidates placed *upon it* by the national convention.

The 12th article of the platform of June, 1855, announced these four propositions as the deliberate sense of the American party:

1st. That the existing laws on the subject of slavery ought to be abided by and maintained, as a final settlement of the whole matter, in spirit and substance; and that there ought to be no further legislation by Congress on the subject.

2d. That, whether it possesses the *power* or not, Congress *ought* not to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories.

3d. That it would be a violation of the compact between the United States and Maryland, and contrary to good faith, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

4th. That when a new State presents herself for admission into the Union she has a *right* to come in if her constitution is republican, and she has the requisite population, whether that constitution recognizes or prohibits slavery.

It was a very general feeling at the South that we yielded something too much in "pretermitting" an expression of opinion as to the *power* of Congress to legislate in regard to slavery in the Territories.—In most of the Southern States the State councils made platforms stronger on this point than the national one. None made them weaker.

But in framing that platform we were not making one for the South alone, but one that Northern conservative men could safely stand on; and it was right that we should not ask them to declare one opinion as to the power of Congress, while they entertained another diametrically opposite, if they would agree that Congress OUGHT NOT to exercise the power even if it has it.

The June platform does not declare that Congress ought to do ANY affirmative act about slavery, *but only that it ought to do nothing.*

No Southern American, once having planted his feet upon that platform, can step off from it to another without deserved risk of political ruin and annihilation.

No Southern man ought to abandon, or can safely abandon, any of the four propositions. If he does, the South ought to and will abandon him.

The national council, meeting on the call of States which had repudiated the June platform, was assembled in February for *the purpose* of repealing the 12th article. The Northern men took control of it at the beginning, upon the wrong basis of representation, and kept that control.

The 12th article, with all the rest of the platform, was struck out, and a new one substituted.

That new platform declares that the people of a territory have a right to frame their own constitution and laws [when?] and regulate their own social and domestic affairs; but the word *slavery* is carefully avoided; and it concedes them, not the *right*, but the PRIVILEGE, of admission into the Union when they have the requisite population.

It certainly gives up *the three first* propositions of the 12th article, and it *waters* the fourth so that it amounts to little or nothing.

The 1st proposition was the chief one of the 12th article. The South imperatively demands that the agitation of the subject of slavery in Congress shall cease, and especially that it shall no longer legislate on that subject in the Territories.

The South demands, and has a *right* to demand, in every platform, democratic, whig or American, *specific* language on the subject of slavery. It does not want to be told that laws *constitutionally* enacted are to be obeyed until repealed or decided null by judicial authority. It does not want to be told that a new State shall have the *privilege* of admission. It is tired of ambiguities, and sick of generalities; and, as the matter now stands, when a man reclaims his slave at the risk of his life, and at ten times the expense of the slave—when clergymen preach sedition, and States pass personal-liberty acts—ambiguities and generalities are a mere transparent cheat and fraud on the South.

And such a fraud is *any* platform that studiously omits the word *slavery*, and uses roundabout phrases, circumlocutious, to *avoid* expressing plain ideas.

If the *new* platform is the same in *substance* as the old, why the change? If it is not, the South has no use for it.

The new platform leaves the northern men who stand upon it perfectly free to agitate against the fugitive slave law, for the abolition of slavery in the District, for suppressing the trade in slaves between different States, and for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise; and it *specially* denounces the repeal of that compromise by denouncing the President for abetting it.

I do not envy the Southern man who undertakes to defend the new platform after once standing on the old one.

I was a member of the National Council both in June and in February. In June I desired at first to *exclude* the question of slavery from the platform, denouncing, and not unless I *could* denounce, in doing so, the men of the party in Massachusetts, and elsewhere in the North, who had declared anti-slavery to be part of the National American creed, as having done so without authority, and so perverted and prostituted the organization to improper purposes.

Met by a unanimous resolve on the part of the Northern members to have a declaration that the Missouri Compromise ought to be restored, I aided in establishing the 12th article. Once upon it, and deeming it eminently right in principle, it became impossible for *me* to abandon it, or consent to its modification. When it was struck out, I withdrew from the Council, and destroyed my credentials as a delegate to the nominating Convention, in which I refused to take my seat.

The American party South *cannot* stand on the new platform. It *must necessarily* repudiate it. On it it would not carry a single county anywhere.

It is said that the men nominated are platform enough. That *might* be so, if we had *no* platform; if they were on no platform; if we had never *had* a platform.

It is said that the new platform is *substantially* the same as the old one. Then how came it to be offered by a free soiler from Illinois, who declared, after it was adopted, that he would vote for the admission of no State permitting slavery? If this suits *him*, it cannot suit *me*.

It is *not* substantially the same. It was *framed* in Washington, to get rid of the 12th article. It was *offered* and *adopted* for that purpose in Philadelphia; and we may as well look it frankly in the face. It *yields up* all that we fought for and gained the June before.

And now as to the candidates. That I may not be misunderstood, let me say that I was *always* a Whig until I joined the American party. I was a supporter of Mr. Fillmore's administration. I was indignant when he was thrown aside for General Scott. What I thought of him then I think now.

But when we formed the American party, we assured our Democratic friends who joined us that it was *not* meant to be the Whig party in disguise.—They joined us in that belief. On my motion my State council declared that the nominee for President ought to be a Northern man whose antecedents had been Democratic. I was playing fairly.

The old Whig organizations are reviving all over the country. The old Whig committees and clubs are alive and astir again. Our Democratic brethren will say that we have deceived them; and that it is the old Whig party in disguise. I think that it was not fit and proper to nominate a man who had been so deeply identified with the Whig party—a Whig and nothing else. I do not say it was bad faith to do it. I do not so even insinuate; but I do say that, if I had aided in such nomination, I should have felt that my Democratic brothers had some right to complain of *me*.

They do feel all over the South that they have been *trapped; and, my word for it, they will not stay in the trap.* The new platform warrants them in leaving the party, and the *Whig* nomination will *urge* them to do it; and they will go back to their old faith if the matter is left as it is.

Southern *Democratic* Americans can neither stand on the platform nor support the candidate.

No Southern American can successfully defend the platform.

What is to be done? Shall we disband? Shall we merge in the Democratic party? I, for one, say No. It would be too lame and impotent a conclusion; and many of their Northern allies are no more [illegible] our American principles. We have had with Free Soilers long enough.

Let, then, the State councils of the several Southern States at once assemble and deliberate. It is high time we were doing so. Let us lay down *one* platform for all the South, going upon the subject of slavery no further than the 12th article went, in order that the conservative men in the North may stand upon it with us. Do not let us force them from us. They *will* stand on *that* article, *if we will be true to ourselves*. Let us not ask them to do more, and that which they *cannot* do.

Then let us place candidates on that platform. If we think we cannot succeed with a candidate who endorses *all* our views, let us take a Democrat who has been tried, and always found true to the South and the constitution, at home and in the councils of the country. Let us say to the country, we are willing to wait for the success of our *American* principles. The first thing to do is, to give our country quiet. We will take this man, trusting to his antecedents. We ask of him no other pledges. We will trust to his American feelings and instincts to do justice to those who, like him, are American-born, confident that he will not fill the offices of the country with foreigners, to the exclusion of those born on the soil.

Let us place this Northern Democrat—one like Bayard and Du Guesclin, without fear and without reproach—and a Southern Whig of our party at once before the country, and rally to their flag the conservatives of the Union.

We need not fear that our *American* principles will not succeed in the end. Unembarrassed by other questions, the American *instincts* of the people will in time make them victorious every where.

Or, if that does not suit our views, let us nominate candidates of our *own* party, on our *own* platform, nail our flag to the masthead, and take the chances of the battle; satisfied with defeat if it entails no dishonor and no betrayal of the South.

It is a delicate thing to do—that which I am about to do; but the South has too many platforms, each State a different one, and the same State, in some cases, three or four in succession.

I submit one to the South, which several gentlemen from different States have concurred in framing. It is the June platform, with some modifications, reduced to propositions. It is plain, distinct, specific; it needs no interpreter. We would fain hope that our brothers in the South may approve it. But, at all events, *we* stand upon it, and we *mean* to stand upon it, now and hereafter. It will at least elicit discussion and bring out deliberation, and *action* perhaps; and that is all which we at present purpose to effect.

A. P.

From the Cleaveland Times.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over a late issue of your paper, I discover my name in the list of delegates, appointed by a recent meeting of the Democratic party, held at Shelby, to a District Convention to be held at Rutherfordton on the 14th day of April next, to nominate a candidate to represent the citizens of Rutherford, Cleaveland and Polk in the Senate branch of the State Legislature.

Now, inasmuch as my previous political course, (humble as it may have been,) has been considered antagonistic to the policy and measures of the Democratic party, acting and voting, as I generally did, with the Whig party, in their elections, it may, therefore, occasion some surprise amongst my old party friends, at seeing me placed in the ranks, as it were, of the Democratic party, as one of their delegates to select a candidate to carry out their peculiar political sentiments; indeed, already is the enquiry being made, "*Is Saul amongst the Prophets?*" In view of all these things, a word or two, in the way of explanation, might not be amiss; and my old party friends may consider it due them.

That I acted and voted with the late Whig party, during its existence as a national party, is a fact notorious; but when by the contaminating influence of various "*isms*" of the anti-slavery men at the North, made to bear against the institutions of the South, its nationality could no longer be maintained, what were the Whigs of the South to do? Could the admirers of Henry Clay, the great champion of the Whig party, ally themselves with Northern abolitionists and freesoilers? Certainly not. What then, had they as an alternative? Could they take refuge in the ranks of the new "great American party," so called?—a party it is thought, that is entitled to the term "great," for its *humbuggery*; "great" for its religious intolerance and anti-alienism, besides a multiplicity of other fanatical *isms* peculiar to certain localities—a party, too, formed in *secret conclaves*, and held together by solemn, but sacrilegious oaths—a party destined, ere long, as were the Jacobin Clubs, to infamy and scorn. Already is the hand writing to be seen on the wall, "*mene tekel.*"

The *manner of forming and equipping* the new party is a sufficient objection to my mind, even if the platform of the principles were sound.

It is contrary to the genius of our free republican institutions, to the farewell address of the father of his country, General Washington, and, even to common sense propriety. I can never act with a secret political party that will wage war upon any religious denomination of Christians. Religion is an individual matter between man and his Creator. The revealed will of God, contained in the Bible, authorizes every man to adore and worship his Creator according to the sacred chart and the dictates of his conscience; and no man, or set of men, be they "Know-Nothings" or Know-Somethings, have any natural, civil, or political right, under our republican system, to interfere, save only, the authority given to the Heralds of the Cross of Christ, to explain and inform by "moral suasion," the true maxims and precepts of the Bible. If there be corruption in the Roman Catholic Church, (and who for a moment doubts but that there is?) let it be exposed by an orthodox religious ministry; but, by all means, keep Church and State separate and distinct.

Were I to go on to notice the entire platform of the new party, (which, however, is impracticable in this letter,) I could point out many objections to joining it, that I have not even hinted at. I am free to admit, however, that there are some good things in it; but, upon the whole, I view it as a *bitter pill*; notwithstanding it is coated over with a little sugar, it is very wormwood and gall within. I can't swallow it—I can't.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I accept a place in the ranks of the old time-honored Democratic party. That party alone, amidst all the mutations and changes and political manœverings that have agitated and distracted the country, from time to time, has preserved its principles and nationality up to the present time; and even now, it shines brighter than it ever did, (for it has not been entirely without its faults heretofore.) It can now boast of an honorable and sound bearing upon every question, whether at home or abroad, that concerns us. It can boast of a sound, patriotic and conservative executive, in the person of Franklin Pierce, taken from its ranks; one that has a liberal and enlightened patriotism which knows no North, no South, but the whole confederacy of States, as *our country—our native land;* one that will execute the laws in every section of the Union, protect the rights of the Southern slave holder, and punish the rebellious and ruthless attempts of the Northern abolitionists to thwart the execution of the laws. May such an executive be sustained. And the South, if true to her duty and interests, will rally in solid column to his support, abandoning everything like sectional party preferences, and be united as one man; to give the greater unity and strength to his administration.

The Slavery question is now the great issue. Let the South, then, be united on the subject, and support only those who will prove true to the constitution and to Southern rights. Can any Southern man hesitate which side to choose?

I have now said all I can in a letter, and hope every mind is satisfied. I therefore close, expecting the adherents of true republican principles and religious toleration, (the latter being inseparable from the former,) to do their duty on all occasions, to foster and perpetuate the same, through all time. As a rich boon of inheritance from a patriotic and noble ancestry, let it be properly appreciated by all; and in a cause so noble and praise worthy, you may expect the humble co-operation of your fellow citizen,

J. R. LOGAN.

Swangstown, N. C., March 15th, 1856.

The late Major ——, so well known, when once importuned by a diminutive tailor, for payment of a bill contemptuously exclaimed, "If you were not such a little reptile, I would kick you down stairs." "Little reptile!" remonstrated the [illegible]

THE DETAILS BY THE ATLANTIC.

The Birth of the French Heir—Great Rejoicing in France and England.

The foreign journals by the Atlantic are principally filled with details respecting the birth and baptism of the son of Napoleon III. and Eugenie his Empress. They confirm the statement that peace is virtually concluded, but give no particulars of the proceedings by which the result was brought about.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE.

According to official announcement, the Empress was taken ill at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 15th, and notice of the fact was immediately sent, by order of the Princess of Essling, grand mistress of the Empress' household, to all the members of the Bonaparte family, the Ministers, Senate, Deputies, Council of State, and high functionaries of the Government. The Senate soon afterwards assembled at the Luxemburg and the Deputies in their chamber, where they remained *en permanence.* The officers of State assembled and remained all day and night of Saturday, in a chamber close to that of the Empress. The Emperor, the Princess of Essling and Madame Montijo, the Empress' mother, remained in Eugenie's apartment. The Municipal Council of Paris assembled in *permanence* at the Hotel d'Ville, and considerable crowds of citizens around the Tuilleries.

Her Majesty experienced at intervals acute sufferings, interrupted by momentary relief. During the whole of Saturday and the following night the physicians in attendance, seeing her Majesty a prey to such sufferings, believed that her delivery was at hand, when a mitigation of her pains intervened and retarded the event so impatiently desired. The Empress then enjoyed a little repose or walk in her room, looking with delight at the multitude assembled in the garden in front of her windows. The Emperor encouraged and consoled her by the most tender and affectionate expressions. He told her that all the churches were crowded with the faithful praying the Almighty for her delivery, and that all Paris was offering to Heaven the most ardent wishes in her behalf. The Empress then felt her courage redouble at the idea that she was the object of such universal sympathy. Finally, on Sunday morning, a few minutes before three o'clock, the sufferings of Her Majesty assumed so decided a character that it was deemed advisable to call in the princes and grand dignitaries of the empire to witness the birth of the Imperial infant. It appears that the sight of so many persons produced an effect upon the Empress which suspended for a moment the operations of nature.

At a quarter at 3 o'clock, on Sunday morning, the 16th the child made his appearance in this sinful world, and the Paris papers inform us that the "imperial prince is of so robust a constitution that he is nearly as big as the child of his nurse, who is two months old?" All the officers of the State above referred to were present at his birth. The ceremony of *ondoiment*, or preliminary baptism was performed with much pomp, in the Chapel of Tuilleries. Cardinal Dupont, Gousset, Donnet and Marlot, the Bishop of Nancy, and inferior clergy assisted, and all the dignitaries of the empire were present. Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Adras, after which the Abbe Deplace preached a sermon from the text, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord!" and wound up with an invocation in these terms: "Bestow on him the genius and magnanimity of his father, the kindness and inexhaustible charity of his mother, the sincere faith and devotion of both; and, to sum up in one wish, bestow on him a heart worthy of his destiny and his name!" A name was then bestowed on the infant—"Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, *fils de France.*"

This appellation was entered in the Paris registers and signed by the Emperor, being witnessed by Prince Murat, the Duke of Alba, Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War; M. Troplong, President of the Senate, and Count de Morny, President of the Legislature. On Sunday morning, the Senate and Legislature met at eight o'clock and received the official announcement of the birth of an heir to the throne, an announcement which was received with every appearance of cordiality.

THE IMPERIAL BABY.

The imperial infant, as I learn from a credible eye-witness, and not from the tattle of courtiers, (says the Daily News correspondent,) is really as fine and robust a boy as ever was seen. He is described as rosy, plump, well made, fully developed and with a surprising abundance of chesnut-colored hair, resembling his father's.

WHY HIS NAME.

He is called Napoleon and Louis, after his father; Eugene, from his mother Eugenie; Jean, after the Pope, who is to be his godfather; and Joseph, in compliment to his intended godmother, the Queen of Sweden, whose name is Josephine.

NO CHLOROFORM.

I am assured positively (says a correspondent) that the Empress did not take chloroform, and I learn on the same authority that the forceps were used.

THE EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

On Sunday nothing was talked of in Paris but the important event which had occurred, and during the day crowds were assembled in the garden of the Tuilleries, and in the vicinity of the palace, anxious to learn any particulars of the auspicious event. The fact of the birth having taken place on Palm Sunday was remarked on, and considered by the lower classes as particulary fortunate. All the police agents on duty near the palace were over and over again appealed to for information, and if any person in the Imperial livery chanced to appear, he was sure to be addressed with numerous inquiries.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

The illuminations were the most general that have been seen in Paris for years. Not only were all the public offices, theatres, ministries, &c., brilliantly lit up, but private houses almost everywhere hung out many colored lanterns. The Place de la Concorde presented a very striking appearance from a blaze of gas at the Ministry of Marine and Garde Meuble. The Legislative Chamber was also brilliantly lit up. Along the railings of the garden of the Tuilleries lampions were arranged, and the Rue de Rivoli in all its length was handsomely illuminated. The Hotel de Ville was magnificently decorated, the front being arranged with numerous flags and colored escutcheons, bearing the Imperial arms. Four large oriflammes bore the date of "16th March, 1856."

The effect of the jets of gas on the building was exceedingly curious. But the handsomest ornamentation was in front of the Bourse. There a triumphal arch was erected, surmounted by an Imperial crown. At the top, in colored lamps, were the words: "Au Prince Imperial," and at either side, "Vive l' Empereur!" and Vive l' Imperatrice!" At the opening of the arch were suspended colored lamps. At the sides were Venitian masts with streamers, on each were inscribed the words "Vive l' Empereur, Vive l' Imperatrice, Confiance, Securite, Credit, Prosperite," in gold letters. The effect of this most tasteful piece of illumination was so admirable that during the whole evening a great crowd of persons thronged the place to witness it.

GIFTS OF THE EMPEROR.

His Royal Highness, the Emperor, on the occasion of the birth of the Imperial Prince, has deigned to order that a sum of 100,000 francs, taken from the funds of the Civil List, shall be divided between the Bureax de Bienfaisance of the principal towns and communes in which are situated the domains of the Crown. The Emperor has also accorded, on the same occasion, from the funds of the Civil List, a sum of 10,000fr. to the relief fund of the Societe des Auteurs et Compositeurs Dramatiques; 10,000fr. to the Societe des Gens de Lettres: 10,000fr. to the Association des Artistes Dramatiques; 10,000fr. to the Societe des Artistes Peintres, Sculpteurs, Greveurs, et Dessinateurs; 10,000fr. to the Societe des Inventeurs et Artistes Industriels.

The Paris Municipal Council, on receiving the news, immediately voted a sum of 200,000 francs for the poor, of which 100,000 are to be employed in redeeming bedding pledges at the Mont de Piete, and the other 100,000 francs in paying the nurses of poor mothers who are in arrears.

THE NEWS AND THE LIGHTNING.

Within a few minutes of the birth of the Prince the Emperor sent messages in his own name announcing the event to the Pope, the Queen of England, the King of Piedmont, the Queen of Sweden, the Grand Duchess Dowager of Baden, and some other courts. [illegible] answer before six o'clock from the Pope, Queen Victoria and the Queen of Sweden.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

The President, Count De Morny, on taking the chair of the Corps Legislatif, (which had adjourned at 1½ o'clock and been called again at 4 o'clock, A. M., to meet at 8,) said, in a voice betraying much emotion:

"Gentlemen, this night at four o'clock the Emperor sent an orderly officer to inform the Corps Legislatif of the happy deliverance of the Empress.—Her Majesty gave birth to an imperial Prince at a quarter past three." [Cries of "*Vive l'Empereur*" from all parts of the house.] "I perceive, gentlemen," continued the President, "that you share the joy of all France." [Unanimous acclamations.]—"*Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Imperatrice, Vive le Prince Imperial!*" These cries were enthusiastically repeated by the Assembly.

To beguile the tedium of the long hours of expectancy, they not only made ample provision of eatables, champagne and cigars, but sent for music, and invited their wives and daughers to keep them company.

QUEER PRESENTS.

Such an immense number of presents for the Empress and the imperial infant have lately been sent to Paris, that it has been found absolutely necessary to send orders to all the railway stations and diligence offices in the country not to receive any parcel for such a destination. The money spent in paying for the carriage has been enormous. Of course very few could be accepted, and the greater part were returned to the senders, with thanks for their offer. The carriage of all these returned parcels was paid by Her Majesty. Many of the presents were of a very odd character. Among the gifts for the infant was an enormous case of honey, the carriage of which came to 20 francs. The Empress received from the south of France an extremely dirty girdle, which the donor said she had worn for seven confinements. As she had only boys, she thought the Empress would be glad to wear it for luck.

MOVEMENTS OF THE DEMOCRACY.—Unless the signs of the times deceive us very much there will be an unusually full and pleasant gathering of the Democracy of the State at Raleigh on the 16th inst. The counties have gone into the matter with zeal and promptitude, and meetings have been or will be held with hardly an exception. We trust that delegates will find it convenient to attend from every county, and, if possible, from every precinct in every county. It is the actual personal presence of the representatives of Democracy that is wanted—it is the actual contact of the Democrats from all portions of the State—the interchange of ideas and of opinions that does good. By acting together, we strengthen each other's hands, we remove obstacles and misunderstandings, we get to know each other and thus good results, not simply to the party, but to the State. Let the man from New Hanover meet the man from Buncombe, Wilkes, Ashe, or Cherokee—the man from the Virginia line meet him from the South Carolina line, and they will soon find that all good Democrats are brethren, and that all citizens of the good old State have a common interest in her prosperity.

It is mainly for consultation that the State Convention will be valuable. Thos. Bragg is the choice of the party for re-election to the office of Governor. Both party usage and the popular choice point to him as our candidate. So much for that. In regard to the Presidency. The Democracy of the State will sustain any sound and conservative National Democrat whom the Cincinnati Convention may nominate, but there can be no sort of doubt but that General Pierce is the first choice of the State for President, and Mr. Dobbin for Vice President. This is the even tenor of the resolutions passed at nearly every county meeting in the State, and the Convention in appointing delegates at large will be expected to appoint those who will vote, in the first instance, in obedience to the wishes of the people so expressed. All this will be understood. There are, comparatively, few questions of State policy likely to create any discussion, and none that can lead to any difficulty. We will thus be left comparatively free to compare notes, and devise ways and means for the more perfect organization of the party, so as to bring out its real strength in the coming contests. We trust that this section, and indeed all sections of the State, will be fully represented. Our facilities of communication and travel are increasing every day, and much less difficulty will be experienced than at former times.

Wil. Journal.

THE END OF THE MAINE LAW.—About two years ago there was nothing heard throughout the length and breadth of this State but "shrieks for temperance." The abolition party, with Greeley's *Tribune* at their head, were engaged in the holy cause of banishing crime, vice, and drunkenness from our midst. They allied themselves with the interests of religion, and held out to all the glittering prospect of the reign of truth and peace on earth through the compulsory power which statutory enactments would effect. Upon this cry they elected a Legislature the most corrupt we ever had, and a Governor who has proved himself a most imbecile tool in the hands of his partizan friends. The Maine Law was passed; but from the day of its passage until now, it has not exerted the least restraining influence upon society. The party, however, got into power upon it, and have placed in office a set of sneaking, canting abolitionists, who have lined their pockets from the public treasury. The law is now condemned by the highest judicial tribunal of the State, and all the excitement and delusion it occasioned will, of course, react upon the cause of real morality and temperance, to retard its advancement.

It is a notorious fact that this party, pretending to have all the morality and decency, have the most disgraceful and corrupt set of officials ever in power. Pardons from the States Prison have been purchased with money, and bribery and corruption have stalked forth boldly at noonday. These very men, having played out this game, are now on the Kansas dodge. They hope, by deluding the people with "shrieks for freedom," to get their corrupt hands into the national treasury, and to pack off on the country a set of dilapidated political scoundrels, who are making the negro an excuse for getting into power, as they formerly did the "cause of temperance." It seems hardly possible for them to succeed, yet, judging by their success in the past, it is not impossible.

N. Y. Day Book.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.—The credit system works badly for newspapers. Some subscribers go to parts unknown; some neglect, and others refuse to pay; so that among them the printer suffers no little.

The Editor of the Roanoke Republican calls upon each subscriber who will not forward the cash, to send a lock of his hair, and proposes to go into the wig business. But this expedient, we fear, will not answer. Some who take the papers have bald heads, and cannot send a lock; some have red hair, which would not be in demand; and others wear wigs, a lock of hair from which, as a second-hand article, might prove a dead loss. The safest and best way is to adopt the cash system, and adhere to it, as we do.

Those subscribers who have not paid for the North Carolina Christian Advocate, but who are just about to liquidate their indebtedness to this office, will please to understand that we have not the slightest allusion to *them.*

N. C. Ch. Advocate.

STILL THEY COME—AND WILL STILL COME.—We have elsewhere recorded the repudiation of dark lanternism, falsely styled Americanism, by Wm. S. Ransom, Esq., of Warren county, and still with equal pride and satisfaction do we record the accession of Geo. Green, Esq., of Newbern to the Democratic ranks. Mr. Green was a whig, from his youth up, until the know-nothing proscriptionists forced him into the ranks of the Democracy. He represented Craven county in the last State Legislature, having been elected as a Whig, but now that his old party is out of the field—dead and defunct—he unites with the democratic party and is one of the delegates from Craven to the State Democratic Convention at Raleigh. Mr. Green is a sound practical lawyer, a popular speaker, and will contribute largely towards the final extirpation of Know-Nothingism in Craven [illegible]

Golds. Tribune.

[illegible]—Geo. D. Shortridge, Esq., the [illegible] candidate for Governor in Alabama, and [illegible] White, formerly a member of Congress from [illegible] in a letter in the newspapers re[illegible] Philadelphia platform and nomination [illegible] something else. Fillmore [illegible] to have [illegible] the [illegible]

Mobile Register.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1856.

☞ Messrs. ISRAEL E. JAMES, JOHN COLLINS, and Mr. James's other Assistants, and C. C. MCCRUMMEN, Esq., are our authorized Agents.

Notice to our Subscribers.

The Standard will not be sent to any one hereafter unless the order for the same be accompanied with the cash; and on the 1st day of May, 1856, the cash rule will be established with reference to all subscribers; and all who may be in arrears at that time will be erased from the list. Subscribers will be duly informed of the amounts of their indebtedness respectively; and we shall adopt some plan by which they will be thereafter regularly notified of the dates at which their subscriptions will expire.

THE PRESIDENCY.

A Correspondent, who prefers Mr. Buchanan for President, complains that we have not complied with our promise to publish the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of Virginia. He says:

"What their character is, I know not, but it is reasonable to suppose that whatever be their tone they will have a large influence in determinnig the course of Southern State Conventions, if they be not *kept from the public eye.* * * I therefore write respectfully to solicit a *fulfilment of your promise* to publish those resolutions for the benefit of your readers. I write not in my own name merely, but at the request of several friends."

If our Correspondent will refer to the Standard of the 8th of March, 1856, he will find that we *have* complied with our promise. The resolutions of the Virginia Convention were published in full in our issue of that date. We beg leave to say to our Correspondent—though such an assurance is, we trust, unnecessary—that there is nothing of the K. N. about us—we are not disposed to "*keep*" any thing which ought to be known, "*from the public eye.*"—We have no concealments. We have done justice, and intend to do justice to *all* the distinguished Democrats spoken of for the Presidency; and the fact that, under the circumstances, we prefer President Pierce, furnishes no reason why we should deal unfairly by either Judge Douglas or Mr. Buchanan.

While upon this subject, we may as well define our position. We deprecate controversy on a question of this sort, and we will therefore state our position and views in as few words as possible. We took ground in 1847, for James Buchanan for President—long before our Correspondent was of age, or had formed his political opinions. We had the honor of holding a seat in the national Conventions of 1848 and 1852; and in both we voted for Mr. Buchanan up to the last moment, and ceased to do so only when the delegation from his own State withdrew his name. That the course of the Standard in 1847 and 1848, was instrumental, in some degree, in shaping the action of this State in general Convention, there can be no doubt; but of this we will not speak further. In the last Convention, though we preferred Mr. Buchanan, we were nevertheless ready to support Judge Douglas or Mr. Marcy.—But Mr. Pierce was nominated and elected. He has made a good President. That he has erred in some respects in administrative tactics and policy, is probable; but he has been true—inflexibly true to all the great principles of the Democratic party; and he has stood by the Constitution and by the rights of the South with a fidelity, and with a firmness and courage never surpassed. Trivial errors or mistakes, when the intent is right, are not to be weighed against fidelity to principle and great acts. No administration is perfect,—there are spots upon the sun, yet the great luminary continues to pour his genial rays upon the earth. There is force in the declaration of the author of "An Appeal to the Democracy of Virginia," that "it is a maxim of selfish policy no less than a principle of personal honor, to adhere to a friend who approves his fidelity by incontestable acts of devotion. President Pierce has been true to the South, and it would be equally ungrateful and unwise in the South now to desert him." But, though holding these opinions, we shall cheerfully support the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. We entertain the highest regard for both Mr. Buchanan and Judge Douglas, and we have the fullest confidence in their soundness and integrity. We cheerfully acknowledge their claims, and we can understand why they are now pressed by their friends. Judge Douglas is identified, more than any other statesman, with the Kansas issue and the doctrine of popular sovereignty; and he resides in a portion of the Union which is entitled, by its patriotism and its numbers, to a large influence in the public councils. Mr. Buchanan is much farther advanced in life than President Pierce or Judge Douglas,—Pennsylvania, always true to the Constitution, has never had a President—and *he* has uniformly been the friend of Southern rights. These are some of the reasons why they are urged for the nomination. It is a matter rather for rejoicing than for controversy and strife, that we have such men as Pierce, Buchanan, Douglas, Marcy, Toucey, Rusk, and others who might be named, from among whom to select, not merely a candidate, but a *President*. *We prefer President Pierce*, and we state our preference openly and boldly. We *know* that we are not governed by selfish or interested motives; and we assure our Correspondent that we have no wish to "mislead" any one. We believe that the Southern States will vote almost unanimously in the national Convention for President Pierce; and we believe North-Carolina will stand by him—just as she stood by Mr. Buchanan in 1848 and 1852—as long as there is a reasonable hope of his nomination. It is not for us to predict what her delegates will do, if they shall perceive that President Pierce cannot be nominated,—they *may* in that event go to Mr. Buchanan, or they *may* go to Judge Douglas, or they *may* divide between them; or they *may* vote for some new man. We are sure we cannot tell; and if we could, we ought not. Our Correspondent looks to Virginia for consolation. Well he may. The Democracy of that State will not, we apprehend, stand by the President as compactly and as long as those of the other Southern States. We may be doing them injustice, but we think we so read the "signs of the times."

The meeting advertised for last Tuesday evening—for the formation of a Fillmore and Donelson Club—was, upon consideration, postponed until after the Greensboro' Convention. Then, we trust, the matter will be attended to.
Fayetteville Argus.

"Upon consideration" we think that good. Does the Argus know that "upper Sampson" has appointed "one hundred" delegates to the Greensborough Convention? Fact. See Wilmington Herald of the 5th.

DOUBLE BRIDAL.—A grand affair in the Hymeneal line came off at Christ Chrurch, in this city, last Wednesday evening. Two handsome lieutenants in the Army espoused two beautiful and accomplished young ladies of St. Louis, at the same time. The attendance was very large, the ceremonies novel and unusually imposing, and the magnificence of the bridal robes excited the admiration of all beholders. The lucky lieutenants were attended by a number of their brother officers, and the array of bridesmaids presented a fairy spectacle. The music was by chosen musicians and was extremely captivating. We understand that the happy young officers will proceed to Fort Laramie, to spend the honey moon among the prairie flowers.
St. Louis Herald.

We learn that one of the "handsome lieutenants" above mentioned is Lieut. Bryan, son of the Hon. John H. Bryan, of this City, and one of the heroes of Buena Vista.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.

At the term of the Superior Court held here last week, Judge Person presiding, all the business on the State docket was disposed of. Mr. Attorney General Batchelor appeared for the State, representing it with much ability.

There was one capital case, that of the State *vs.* John Locklear, free negro, charged with breaking open the store of E. Rosenthal, of this City. The Attorney General for the State, and Messrs. Fowle, T. B. Venable, and Ed. G. Haywood for the prisoner. The Jury were out for some time, but rendered a verdict of *guilty of burglary*. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of May. He was recommended to the mercy of the Governor by the Jury and the members of the Bar.

The State *vs.* Chavis, another free negro, charged with petit larceny. The Attorney General for the State and Messrs. Miller and E. G. Haywood for prisoner. Guilty, and sentenced to thirty-nine lashes and $85 fine.

The State *vs.* W. D. Haywood and others, Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, for failing to repair streets in Western Ward. The Attorney General and Mr. Battle for the State, and Mr. Cantwell for defendants. Verdict against the defendants—fine of $5 each; whereupon they appealed to the Supreme Court.

The State *vs.* Kindrick Johnson, a Justice of the Peace, charged with partiality and malice in office. The Attorney General, and Messrs. Lewis and Battle for the State, and Messrs. Miller and Rogers for the defendant. Acquitted.

There was but little done in litigated matters on the civil docket, in consequence of the pressure of State's business. The following cases were decided:

W. F. Askew *vs.* James Lynn, breach of warrant in sale of a negro—Messrs. G. W. Haywood, Miller, and Rogers for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Lewis, Busbee, and Battle for the defendant. Verdict for the plaintiff and $40 damages. H. P. Tucker *vs.* H. Scott, for harboring an apprentice—Messrs. Busbee and Battle for plaintiff, and Messrs. Miller and Rogers for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff and $5 damages.

THE OBSERVER—THE CURRENCY.—The Fayetteville Observer of the 3d instant, propounds the following questions to the Standard in relation to the Bank of Fayetteville:

"If the bank charter has been violated, is it not the duty of the Executive to have the bank prosecuted, and the majesty of the "new law" respected? Is not the (Democratic) Executive in fault for not at once executing the law?—Should not the attacks of the Standard be directed against Gov. Bragg, instead of the Observer?"

We presume the Observer has reference to the 25th section of chapter 26 of the Revised Code, which directs that "whenever it may be deemed proper by the General Assembly, or by the Governor, or Attorney General," to institute proceedings against corporations for non-user or abuse of franchises, "the Attorney General, in behalf of the State, shall file an information in the Supreme Court," &c. This is a general law. It is more than probable that but for a clause in the charter of the Bank of Fayetteville, there would *now* be no necessity for the enquiry of the Observer. By the 15th section of the charter referred to, it is provided—

"That whenever the Legislature may be of opinion that the charter of the corporation hereby granted, shall have been violated, it may be lawful, by joint resolution, to direct the Attorney General, with such assistant counsel as the Governor or the Legislature may think proper to engage, to issue a writ of *scire facias*, returnable before the Judges of the Supreme Court, calling upon said corporation to show cause why the charter hereby granted shall not be forfeited—subject to the same proceedings as are now prescribed by law as in cases of other corporations."

Now the Editors of the Observer were aware of the existence of this section. They know that under it, as a part of the contract between the State and the Bank of Fayetteville, the Governor has no power to proceed against the bank—that it is not made his duty to do so; and that proceedings can only be had as the result of the action of the Legislature "by joint resolution." Wherefore, then, the charge that "the (Democratic) Executive" is "in fault?" He has nothing to do with it, and there is no one better informed of the fact than the Observer. So the three questions of the Observer fall to the ground.

This is one specimen of the *fairness* with which the Observer is discussing the question of the currency.

The Editors of the Observer ask, "lastly, what is the Standard quarrelling with us about?" Mistaken again. The Standard is not "quarrelling," but only meeting and upsetting the arguments of the Observer. That is all.

MR. BUCHANAN'S POSITION ON THE KANSAS BILL.—The Washington Union of Friday last contains the following:

"MR. BUCHANAN'S POSITION ON THE KANSAS BILL.—Some discussion having taken place upon the position of Mr. Buchanan on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, we are permitted to copy the following extract from a letter addressed by Mr. Buchanan to Senator Slidell, dated at London, on the 28th of December last, when there seemed to be no difference as to Mr. B.'s thorough identity with the Democratic party on all other issues. It will be seen that Mr. B. speaks of the Kansas-Nebraska bill with his usual frankness and decision. We are confirmed in our impression by this letter that no man, no set of men, and no newspaper, are at all warranted to speak authoritatively for Mr. Buchanan upon this or upon any other question. His own words speak for themselves.

The letter of Mr. Buchanan was not, it will be seen, intended for publication, but the gentleman to whom it was addressed has thought it necessary, after the editorial article in the Union of Wednesday last, to lay it before the country:

"The question has been settled by Congress, and this settlement should be inflexibly maintained. The Missouri Compromise is gone, and gone forever. But no assault should be made upon those democrats who maintained it, provided they are now willing in good faith to maintain the settlement as it exists. Such an understanding is wise and just in itself.

It is well known how I labored in company with Southern men to have this line extended to the Pacific ocean.—But it has departed. The time for it has passed away, and I verily believe that the best—nay, the only—mode now left of putting down the fanatical and reckless spirit of abolition at the North, is to adhere to the existing settlement without the slightest thought or appearance of wavering, and without regarding any storm which may be raised against it."

Mr. Buchanan's position is just what we felt certain it would be, when announced. He united with Judge Douglas, with other Northern friends, and with the entire South, in 1846, in the endeavor to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific; but the free States were not willing to yield even this much to the South, but insisted on coming south of the line with the Wilmot Proviso, and thus driving the Southern people out of *all* the common territory.—The Whigs of the free States voted *en masse* for the Wilmot Proviso. Mr. Buchanan at once raised his voice, in his celebrated Berk's County letter, against the Proviso; and Pennsylvania, whose people were going astray on this great question with Wilmot and others, was kept steady and firm as the friend of the constitutional rights of the South. He is again with Judge Douglas on the Kansas act, and the abrogation of this line—the greatest and most salutary measure of the present State right's administration. He is for adhering to the "existing settlement *without the slightest thought or appearance of wavering*, and *without regarding any storm which may be raised against it.*"

ALBERT PIKE'S LETTER.—Read, and lay aside for future reference the letter of Albert Pike, Esq., of Arkansas, (signed "A. P.") in to-day's Standard.—Mr. Pike tells his Southern brethren some home truths. He is a leading Know Nothing, and what he says is entitled to much weight, especially with his party friends.

JUDGE SAUNDERS' CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY OF WAYNE.—We are indebted to a friend in Wayne for the substance, as follows, of the recent charge to the Grand Jury of that County by his Honor Judge Saunders. The opinions of Judge Saunders are entitled to great weight. We are glad to have the opportunity of spreading his opinions on this subject before our readers:—

"Judge Saunders called the attention of the Jury to the subject of counterfeiting. He said the public as well as the banks were interested in having a sound currency, and of detecting all counterfeit notes; and particularly as to the bills recently lost in the sad disaster on the Portsmouth road. He instructed the Jury that any one who should sign, or receive and pass these bills *knowingly*, was liable to be indicted. He said he felt it to be his duty to charge them on the subject of our currency. He said it had been the settled policy of the Legislature, for the last thirty years, to give the public a sound bank currency founded on gold and silver. To this end the Legislature had, in 1816, passed what has been termed the due-bill act, prohibiting the circulation of small due bills. In 1830 they passed the act forbidding the circulation of foreign bank bills of a less denomination than five dollars. In 1836–'7, by the Revised Statutes, this prohibition was made general, except in cases where special authority had been given to issue notes of a less denomination. In the charter of the old State Bank and the renewal of the Cape Fear Bank, this special authority had been given to these banks to issue as low as three dollars, but nothing less. The Merchants' Bank of Newbern was chartered and restricted to five dollars. The other banks that had been chartered were limited to nothing less than three dollars. In 1848 the Bank of Fayetteville was charged with the general power of banking, omitting by oversight the restrictive clause of three dollars; and, as the bank thought, giving them the power of issuing any note at their option—but, as others thought, leaving them under the general five dollar act. In 1850 the Legislature amended the charter by authorizing the bank to issue notes as the other banks. This amendment the stockholders refused to accept, and they continue to issue one and two dollar bills. At the last session, the Legislature endeavored to restore the five dollar law as far as they had the power. In all new charters they restored the five dollar restriction, and in the general law forbid the issuing of any bank bill of a less denomination than five dollars, except in cases where the special power to issue less had been given. No such special power had been given to the Bank of Fayetteville; and for every note that bank has issued since the first of January last, the President and Directors are liable to indictment, and may be indicted in any County to which they may send their notes. This opinion the Judge said he expressed on the authority of one of the highest judicial tribunals of a sister State. He said he was particular, because it was important that the question should be settled by the Supreme Court. If the bank had the power to issue these small notes, they had the power to issue five and ten cent notes, as the act of the last session on the Revised Code, repeals the due-bill act. If the Legislature intended to substitute these small bills for gold and silver, let them say so, and take off the restriction from the other banks, and let them all stand on the same footing. The Judge concluded by saying, that if he was in error as to the law there was a higher tribunal which stood ready to correct the error."

☞ We understand our fine Military Companies—Oak-City Guards, Independent Guards, and the Raleigh Cadets—will have a *union parade* in this City, on the 17th inst. Our friends attending the Democratic State Convention on the 16th, will have a fine opportunity of witnessing what can be done here in the military line.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is a privilege the senior class of the University has long exercised, in electing some one to preach the Valedictory Sermon, at the commencement of their graduation. They have done this without reference to sectarianism—inviting the person whom they may think proper. This right, although it has not been directly or of itself assailed, the manner in which it has been exercised has met with the severe criticism of a portion of the press throughout the State, because Archbishop Hughes was elected. It should be recollected by those who reprimand the senior class that ours is a christian not a sectarian constitution; the Legislature of the State being subject to this constitution, elect trustees without reference to church, and those trustees select the faculty, who are the immediate guardians of the University; but at the same time not requiring them to be members of any or any one particular church.

But in writing this article it is rather to refute false reports and set the public right, than to vindicate this action of the senior class, for they can find sufficient vindication in the above facts.

I have seen it stated in some of the papers that the reason Archbishop Hughes will not preach the sermon was that the faculty objected, and caused the class to rescind the invitation. This report has become very current. I know not where it had its origin; but, to say the least, it is false.

Some of the faculty, indeed, may have expressed an unwillingness to the Bishop's attending, but they know too well the rights of the class to make any avowed opposition to the invitation; and I assure you that the faculty took no step to prevent the acceptance of the invitation; and the whole secret of the matter is, that Archbisnop Hughes declined.

Now, sirs, if these over-scrupulous sheets for the reputation of the Unibersity, when they conceive that their religious or political proclivities have been touched, which in this case I conceive to be prompted more by the latter—I say, if they had heretofore manifested an interest in the University on any other than this or similar occasions, they would be somewhat excusable in the course taken in this matter.

In conclusion, I will add, that if it devolved on me to advise those Editors, it should be after the following manner: to devote the space thrown away in these papers lamenting over the invitation extended to Archbishop Hughes in urging the Legislature to make appropriations to erect buildings for the better accommodation of the students, more commodious halls for the two literary societies, and the further increase of the libraries.

Chapel Hill, April 2nd, 1856.

MR. FILLMORE.—The New York National Democrat thinks Mr. Fillmore should be ordered home without delay. There is certainly great danger that he will be corrupted by the wily Jesuits of the Papal States. His travelling companion, Mr. Foote, writing home says: "At the Hermitage, before taking our carriage, we stopped a few moments with the good monks, and partook of a bottle of choice Lachrymæ Christi." Only think of a Know Nothing candidate for the Presidency drinking the "tears of Christ" with the monks at the foot of Mount Vesuvius! We shall next expect to hear that he has embraced the "Winking Madonna."

SOUTHERN SPELLING BOOK.—R. H. Brown, Esq., of Asheborough, says the Bulletin, "is now engaged on a work to which he proposes to give the above title. He thinks the spelling books now in use are deficient in classification of words as well as in selection; and he feels confident he will be able to reduce English Spelling to a system, give simple rules that will enable children to pronounce correctly, at the same time learn to spell by rule rather than by memory. He hopes to have his work ready for the press early in the ensuing summer."

M. D.'s—The following gentlemen from this State graduated at the Medical University of Pennsylvania very recently: Richard H. Lewis, Francis T. Fuller, Jno. T. P. C. Cohoon, Samuel H. Barrow, Allen R. Young, Albert L. Phillips, Cha's I. Williams, Jos. J. Baxter, H. M. Whitley, Theophilus H. Mann, N. T. Drake, Jas. G. Thomas, Allen R. Dunn, Wm. M. Riddick, Jas. B. Hughes, Wm. J. Green, Baily Jackson, and Alfred S. Wiggins.

THE FIRST STRAWBERRIES this season have appeared at Delmonico's. They are of the large hardy seedling variety, and were gown near Boston, under glass. After seeing them and enjoying the very fine weather of yesterday, it is fair to presume there will be a fourth of July this year.
N. Y. Day Book.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The Central Georgian speaks hopefully of the prospects of this crop in the interior of the State. Our apprehensions was that the extreme cold winter had done essential damage to the wheat, oats, rye, barley, &c. The oat crop, we learn, has been measurably destroyed, but this has been remedied by Spring sowing.

CALIFORNIA FOR BUCHANAN.—It is stated that California has elected a unanimous delegation in favor of Mr. Buchanan for the presidency to the Cincinnati national democratic convention.

Major Walter Gwynn has entered upon the discharge of his duties as Chief Engineer of the Blue Ridge Railroad.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1856.

Debate on Kansas continued—The Deficiency Bill—Slow progress—Naval Retiring Board—Personalities—Old Fogy and Young America—The Cincinnati Convention—Mr. Buchanan pressed—Central America—Further complications—Diplomatic Correspondence published in England—"That blessed baby."

The Kansas question, the Navy Board and the Deficiency bill have occupied the attention of the two Houses of Congress the past week. Mr. Douglas' report in the Senate bids fair to lead to a very lengthy debate in that body on Kansas, the Missouri Compromise, Emigrant Aid Society, &c. Mr. Collamer has delivered himself at length of his views in a prosy and tiresome speech, which was most ably and conclusively replied to by Judge Douglas. Mr. Geyer, the only Senator from Missouri, will speak next in order, and he will be followed by Mr. Seward. Such is the programme for the present. But the discussion will be protracted until after the June Presidential nominations, when both Houses will probably be ready to come to a vote. The speeches in the House on the same subject are hung on the defiency bill, relating to general politics rather than to the subject matter presumed to be under consideration.

The deficiency bill hangs fire in the House as it was anticipated. With so heavy a Senatorial load it makes slow progress, and it may be some time, and after a deal of struggling before a final vote is reached. It is now passing through the usual stages foreshadowed by your correspondent two weeks since, and is gradually assuming the formidable proportions of its predecessors. It may sometimes happen that expenditures in certain branches of the public service are greater than could have been anticipated, when a deficiency for the current year is unavoidable; but, with this exception, a deficiency bill implies either that Congress failed to appropriate sufficient money to execute the laws it has enacted, or that the Executive Departments have exceeded the limits Congress intended to place upon them. In either case there is something wrong, and suspicions will arise of neglect of duty on the part of Congress, or of an indisposition in the Departments to submit to the restrictions fixed upon by Congress.—Deficiency bills are of modern origin, dating back less than fifteen years, and like many other things have grown and strengthened from year to year, until now they are matters of course, and a part of the annual and usual business of Congress.

The Naval Retiring Board and its report excited an unusually warm discussion in the Senate during the past week. It was full of personalities towards certain members of the board and some of the retired officers, and Senators almost came to blows over it themselves. Mr. Slidell presented an admirable defence of its action and of the conclusions reached by it—a defence that should satisfy every man of the general correctness and the entire honesty of their decisions. The contest in the Senate is a war between Old Fogy and Young America, and it is by no means surprising that the former should find many defenders in the Senate. It is a particularly sharp contest, and stirs the blood of both the parties interested. Some of the retired officers have provoked an inquiry into their own personal history by the manner in which they have pursued individual members of the board, and the disclosures growing out of such inquiry, have damaged them immensely in public estimation. The country at large can have but one opinion on this matter—that the reform commenced in the Navy should be carried out by the concurrent action of the Senate; and this result will yet be reached by the Senate when a final vote is taken.

The contest for the Cincinnati nomination seems to begin to create some excitement among the friends of the most prominent aspirants. Mr. Buchanan, just at this time, is being pressed with more zeal than discretion, and in a manner not authorized by that gentleman himself. A long article in a recent number of the Pennsylvanian, bearing the general appearance of an address to the Democracy of the United States, has opened the campaign by no means favorably; and places Mr. Buchanan before the country in a position different from that which he is believed to occupy. This belief rests upon a private letter, just published, in which he unequivocally approves and endorses the Nebraska bill. Rumors of combinations and coalitions are rife, many without a shadow of foundation, only manifesting the prevailing anxiety in this political atmosphere as to the action of the Convention. It also demonstrates that there is no scarcity of candidates nor of men believed to possess the proper qualifications to fill the Presidential chair.

The late news from Central America is regarded by some as the forerunner of Walker's defeat and flight to some other part of the world. Costa Rica has declared war against him, and she will probably receive the active assistance of England and France in her effort to drive out the "American buccaneers," as the natives call them. Of course Walker must succumb before so powerful an alliance as this, but against Costa Rica alone, or even all the Central American States combined, he would be able to maintain himself. The commencement of actual hostilities gives to the English government precisely the opportunity it wants to justify an interference in that quarter of the globe, and to acquire a predominating influence over all the States. In the meantime, American interests also demand attention, and although it is not the duty of our government to undertake to support the Nicaragua Transit Company, it is its duty to see that the control of one of the great highways between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States shall not fall into the hands of our only real rival. Every successive movement seems to complicate affairs in Central America, rather than to hold out a prospect of their speedy and satisfactory solution.

The enlistment and Central American correspondence has been published in England, being received and commented on by the press, according to their relations to commerce or the existing ministry. The former unite in condemnation of Mr. Crampton, and admit that his usefulness here is gone, and that our request for his recall should be complied with promptly and without further shuffling. The London Times rants and quibbles as usual, but fails to make a single point against Mr. Marcy's ponderous despatch of December 28th. It complains that our government does not state its whole case at once, but continues to bring forward new evidence as rejoinders are offered by the English ministry—a fact which ought to satisfy the Times of the excellence of our case and the abundant reasons sustaining it. It is about time that Mr. Crampton's case was decided, and if he is not recalled, to send him the necessary passports.

"That blessed baby" is a personage of a good deal of interest on this as well as the other side of the Atlantic. The birth of the King of Algiers is an event of immense importance to the future of France and of Europe, although he may never reach the throne of France as the successor of his father. Louis Napoleon is not only a smart but a lucky man, and Providence seems to shower upon him the objects of his warmest wishes. In the meantime, peace is about to be made in his capital, and a war concluded which has redounded to his own glory and to the humiliation of his English rival.—A fortunate man indeed!

MECKLENBURG.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5th, 1856.

The Whigs of Philadelphia held a Convention this week. A great difference of opinion prevailed among the members; but, after two days discussion, a majority having decided to nominate a Whig ticket for City officers a number of leading and influential men withdrew, expressing their determination, if the contest should lie between the Know Nothings and Democrats "to vote the Democratic ticket and wish it every success." The nomination of a Whig ticket is generally considered as a mere Know Nothing trick to draw off a number of Whig votes, who as friends of civil and religious liberty despise the "secret order" too much to support their ticket, and would most likely be found in the Democratic ranks. But the trick being seen through is already defeated. The national party will in the ensuing contest be powerfully supported by the most respectable and intelligent members of the late Whig organization.

After a long and arduous contest the Legislature have almost unanimously passed a bill regulating the liquor traffic, which, having received the Governor's assent, is from henceforth the law. The ultra temperance men, and the equally ultra opponents, are both dissatisfied with it, from which fact impartial men are inclined to think the bill a good one. Its leading principles are, charging a license fee in proportion to the value of the tenement, the lowest fee in the City being $75, and limiting the number of licensed houses to one for each one hundred taxables. The penalty for any violation of its enactments are fine and imprisonment, increasing in amount upon each subsequent conviction after the first. On the whole, it is a movement in the right direction, free from the tyrannical inquisition demanded by the temperance fanatics on the one side, and checking by every constitutional mode the deplorable effects of indiscriminate licensing on the other. But will its penalties be enforced upon the violators of its enactments? Many think not; indeed, the remissness of the City officials in other matters of *almost* as much importance to the welfare of the citizens, is ominous of the fate of the strongest law, against what must be termed the most popular one of the people. The office-holders will not risk the majorities at the polls, and without the active superintendence of their superiors the police force will be equally remiss.

The penalties, if enforced, must be by means of voluntary informers, a system always odious and unpopular in itself, and considered personally disgraceful to those who practice it.—Out of thousands who would cheerfully peril life and limb in support of what they consider a good cause, how few are there who will have sufficient nerve to face the sneering contempt, which, regardless of the motives which may actuate him, always follows the volunteer public informer? The bill will close up more than one half of the present licensed houses, but whether it will not double the number of unlicensed ones time alone can tell. The impartial and intelligent men of all parties are willing to give it a fair trial, and also anxious it may be a successful one. But I fear the reformation of an entire people from the practice of a vice which existed long before the establishment of Christianity, must emanate from a higher source than the secret club-rooms of weak-headed enthusiasts or the halls of political legislation.

At the last Court of Quarter Sessions eight policemen were tried and convicted of various offences ranging from assaults and battery up to false imprisonment through malicious motives. In accordance with the lax administration of the law which distinguishes Philadelphia practice, they were allowed, after conviction, to go at large upon bail. When called up for judgment it was found that three had "vamoosed." Sentence was deferred upon the others until the absconders should be taken, which is not likely to happen soon, as the warrants are in the hands of brother Know Nothings. As their dismissal from the police force is not as yet announced, it may be presumed that Mayor Conrad is waiting for the meeting of the "District Council," until their opinion is given on the subject. "Sam's friends" must be handled tenderly, even if they *have been convicted* of outrages upon the laws which they were sworn to uphold. We must turn to the musty, black letter records of the middle ages to find a historical parallel for the proceedings of the "secret tribunal" of the nineteenth century.

OBSERVER.

A printer, and long ago, being flung by his sweetheart, went to the printing office and tried to commit suicide with the shooting-stick but the thing would'nt go off.

The devil, wishing to pacify him told him to peep into the sanctum, where the Editor was writing duns to delinquent subscribers. He did so and the effect was magical. He said the picture of despair reconciled him to his fate.

Nicaraguan Affairs, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Colonel Wheeler, United States Minister to Nicaragua, has not kept our government fully posted on the affairs of that country, having neglected to write by several mails. For this and other reasons his removal is anticipated.—The State Department did not send out any dispatches to him by Major Heiss. It is said that a project, drawn up in a masterly style, by Secretary Marcy, is now before the cabinet, which is intended to damage Walker's movements in Nicaragua.

Senator Seward is preparing an elaborate speech on Kansas affairs, to be delivered next Tuesday.—He will follow Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, who has the floor for Monday, on the same subject.

Later from Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Official advices from Costa Rica confirm previous statements of the military movements against the new government of Walker.

Election in Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, April 5.—The municipal election took place to-day, and resulted in the election of Hodges, Democrat, for Mayor, and the whole ticket, by 100 majority.

STAMPEDE.—It is stated that thirty likely negroes belonging to Samuel S. Simmons, of this State, left for parts unknown last week. This is "running away" by the wholesale.

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STANDARD BY
N. M. MARTIN, BRO., & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 129, Sycamore st.
PETERSBURG, April 4, 1856.

WHEAT.—During the week the transactions in this article have been heavy and for most grades the market has been active at prices ranging from $1 68 to $1 78 and $1 80 for prime red and white, and $1 50@$1 70 for common and medium grades. Under steamer Atlantic's advices received yesterday, there is less firmness manifested by purchasers, and we have to note a falling off in prices to-day of 4@6c. in all grades. We quote (to-day) prime red and white at $1 65@$1 75. Inferior and medium $1 45@$1 65.

TOBACCO.—The breaks for the week have been more moderate and receipts heavier. The prices are fully maintained. We continue to quote common lugs at $5½@$5¾. Fair to good $6½@$6¾ and $7. Common leaf $7½@$7¾. Middling $8@$8½. Fair to good $8½@$11½. No fine yet offering.

COTTON.—The enquiry for this article during the week has been more active, though we do not advance our quotations—and continue to quote good to prime parcels at 9¼@9¾. Holders demand a little over the above quotations for prime lots in store. Receipts light.

BACON.—The demand for this article continues active, and receipts more moderate. We quote prime Western shoulders 9¼@9¾; do. sides 10¼@10¾; Va. hog round 12½c.

CORN.—Owing to the continued light receipts, the market continues active with considerable enquiry, and we note sales of good to prime parcels at 70@75c.

FLOUR.—Has been dull and languid through the week, and the receipts of country have been heavy for the season. Purchasers prefer to buy sparingly, and we have to note very limited transactions.

CLOVER SEED.—The stock on hand is much reduced. Prices continue fully regular at 9½@10, as to quality.

APPLE BRANDY.—Is dull and heavy at 80@85.

FISH.—No. 1 cut herrings are scarce and in good demand at $8@$8½. No. 3 mackerel $6½@$6¾ for Boston inspection.

SALT continues heavy at $1 80@$1 90 for L. P. Fine, and $1 40@$1 50 for G. A.

GUANO.—The receipts for the past two weeks have been very heavy, most of which has been sent through to fill contracts made early in the season. We note a little irregularity in the market though prices are firm. We note sales to arrive at $57. From store $57½.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, April, 5th, 1856.

The receipts of FLOUR have been full since our last and prices have continued gradually to decline. We quote Family $9; Extra $8; S. F. $7, *time.* We note sales Saturday of 800@1000 bbls. Extra at $7¾, *cash.*

CORN is arriving less freely. We quote Mixed 57c.; White 59c., Yellow 61c.

BACON.—Hog Round 11½@12c.; Western Sides 10½c.; Western Shoulders 9½c. LARD 11½@12c.

COTTON.—Prices have been very fluctuating. We note a sale in the early part of last week of a small lot *inferior* at 8¾ and 100@150 bales *poor* at 9c. Later some 3@400 bales *average* N. C. sold at 9 3-16, and on Saturday 4@500 bales were sold at 9½c. and a small lot of every superior at 9¾. We hear of no sales since the steamer's news, which is not so favorable.

NAVAL STORES continue dull with lower prices.

STAVES are very dull at $28 for R. O. hhd; $50 for pipes and $70 for heading.

SALT.—L. B. factory filled from store, $1 75; G. A. $1 25@$1 31; T. I. scarce at 45@55c.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork $17½@17¾; Goshen Butter 27@28c.; Cheese 11@11½.

GUANO.—Market well supplied with Peruvian. We quote $52½@53 per ton of 2000 lbs.

GROCERIES.—A full stock in market. We have little change to note in prices. N. O. Sugar 9¼@9¾c; C. sugar 10¼@10½c; Refined 11¾@12c; Loaf 12@12½c. N. O. Molasses 48@50c; Cuba 42@44c. Rio Coffee 12@12¾c; Maracaibo 13½@14c; Java 15@16c; no Laguayra. Adamantine Candles 28@30c; Sperm 45@50c; Mould 16c.—Rice 5½@5¾.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, April 5, 1856.

TURPENTINE.—No receipts since yesterday's report, and we hear of no sales.

SPIR'S TURPENTINE.—Further sales yesterday of 100 bbls. at 35 cents per gallon. No sales to-day.

ROSIN.—327 bbls. common sold yesterday, at $1 10 for large size. Nothing done this morning.

TAR.—Advanced 5 cents yesterday, 135 bbls. sold at $1 25 ℔ bbl.

COTTON.—Improved a shade yesterday, with sales after our report of 207 bales at 9¾@10 cents for middling and 10½@10¼ cents ℔ lb. for good middling.

TIMBER.—Sales yesterday and this morning of ten rafts at $5, $6, 50, $7 50, $8 75@10 50 ℔ M., as in quality.
Journal.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 5, 1856.

BACON is in good demand at 12 cts. The market is better supplied with CORN and selling at 75 to 80 cents.—The receipts of COTTON have been light—we quote at 9¼ to 9½. FLOUR—large receipts, and prices lower.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 30 cents per gallon. Raw do. $1 85.
Carolinian.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."



PARADE AT THE ARMORY, IN FULL DRESS UNIFORM, on Saturday evening next, 12th inst., at four o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Captain,
WM. E. ALLEY, O. S.

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.

Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent, EDW'D C. FISHER.

Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.—I LOST MY POCKET-BOOK somewhere in Raleigh on the 4th inst. There was no money in it, but it contained several papers, among which was a note for $300 executed by B. F. Womack and made payable to Willis B. Barfield, dated in October or November, 1855. The other papers are not recollected.—All persons are forwarned from trading for said note. A suitable reward will be paid for the pocket-book and contents on delivery to me or to Sheriff High.

EDMUND STEVENS.

April 5, 1856. 41—3t.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Medical Society of the State of North Carolina will be held in the City of Raleigh on Tuesday the 13th of May, 1856, the second Tuesday of that month. The Society will convene at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Delegates, permanent members, and the profession generally, are invited to attend.

S. S. SATCHWELL, M. D.,
Sec. N. C. Med. Soc.

April 5, 1856. 41—wtd.

L. S. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
RALEIGH, N. C.
References:

To the Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; Rev. Dr. Smedes, Rev. Mr. McDowell, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, Hon. J. H. Bryan, Raleigh; Rev. Dr. Lacy, Davidson College; Profs. Owen and Wingate, Wake Forest College; Prof. Wheat, Chapel Hill; Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Jackson, N. C.

April 5, 1856. 41—1y.

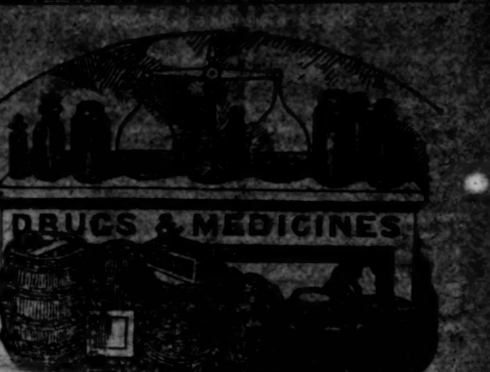
HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale a valuable Lot situated in the eastern part of the City, and known as part of Lot No. 27. The House is new and contains four upright rooms, and well aranged for the comfort of a family and contains over half an acre of ground, and will be sold at an *extraordinary low price.* For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at the Cultivator office of Wm. D. Cooke.

JOHN N. BUNTING.

April 9, 1856. [illegible]

COMMON SCHOOLS.—AGREEABLY TO THE requirements of law the board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Wake County will meet at the Court House in Raleigh on the third Monday (21st) of present month. Also persons having business with the board are hereby notified to attend.

[illegible]



WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING AND Summer supply of Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Window Glass, Putty, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., which places us in possession of an unusually large and varied stock to which we invite the examination of Physicians, Planters, Builders, Painters, and the public generally before making their purchases, being fully prepared and determined to compete with any house in the State in point of quality, purity and cheapness.

Prescriptions and family Medicines carefully prepared at all hours of the day and night, and particular attention given to the packing and forwarding of goods.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

ONION SETTS.—TWO BBLS. JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS,—FOR beautifying the complexion, curing diseases of the skin, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 5, 1856. 41—

BAGGAGE LOST.—ON THE MORNING OF the 25th March, at the Railroad Depot at Raleigh, two large trunks covered with black leather and bound in brass with the initials of the proprietors in white letters, L. E. on one and J. B. on the other. Those trunks were sent to the Depot on the aforesaid morning, to be put on board the cars for Weldon; but on arrival at that place were missing. It is feared they were either stolen or by mistake put on the wrong cars. The Railroad Agents on the several routes are requested to notice this advertisement and give any information they may obtain to the Editors of the Register and Standard.

JOHN BAUER.

Murfreesboro', N. C., April 7, 1856. 41—sw2w.

New Goods for Spring of 1856.
McGEE & WILLIAMS,
DEALERS IN AMERICAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR STOCK FOR THE present season, and are now prepared to exhibit all the LATEST and NEW STYLES of SILKS and leading DRESS GOODS—in robes and printed figures of the choicest designs and colors.

Mantillas and Spring Wrappings of the latest novelties, French and Scotch embroideries in sets, thread laces and flouncings of the most desirable styles. A complete line of Hosiery and Gloves, including Alexander's best.

A large supply of Staple Goods and Hats of every description, Shoes, Crockery, Groceries, and Housekeeping articles.

Marseilles and Allendale Quilts, Draperies and Curtain Muslins, Family Linens, Shirt Fronts, Damask and 12-4 Linen Sheetings from the celebrated manufactory of Richardson, Sons & Owden. To all of which we invite the special attention of our friends and the public, feeling assured that our advantages are inferior to none, and our stock being well laid in we can and will sell as good or better bargains than any other house in the City.

No. 10, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.

April 3, 1856. 40—tM1.

Change of Percentage.
Town of Wilmington Seven per cent. Stock.

TWO HUNDRED SHARES OF $100 EACH, of the stock authorized to be issued by the town of Wilmington for the purpose of purchasing a suitable lot and erecting thereon a Town Hall, are now for sale. The stock is redeemable on the 1st of January, 1876, bears interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually to the holder of the warrants or coupons attached to the several certificates, and for the payment of interest accruing and of the stock when due, the Commissioners of the town are empowered and required to provide by taxation, on the real and personal property of the town; in addition thereto for the ultimate redemption of this Stock, a sinking fund is required by law, to be created to which is to be added from year to year, not less than one thousand dollars.

Any further details in reference to this most desirable investment will be furnished by application either in person or by letter to the Treasurer of the town.

R. MORRIS, Treasurer.

April 5, 1856. 40—3w.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.

Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.

T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.

Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JOHN C. PALMER HAS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Watches, Jewelry, &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices. Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted.

NOTICE.—THOSE INDEBTED TO PALMER & RAMSEY would do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts and notes. We dissolved in June last and Mr. Ramsey has since died. I cannot do otherwise but put the accounts and notes out for collection.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—3t.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.

Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

SPRING GOODS FOR 1856.
At No. 29, Cheap Place, Fayetteville Street.
(ONE DOOR ABOVE R. SMITH'S CORNER.)

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY SPRING AND SUMMER Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., &c., which I intend selling at reduced prices to punctual buyers who will pay when called on, and especially to those who buy with cash.

I deem it unnecessary to enumerate articles. My Stock is large and well assorted, and I want the money for them by the 1st of August next; and to enable me to get it, I intend selling Goods a little cheaper for CASH this season than they have been sold in this market heretofore.

Some of our newspapers are adopting the cash system at lower prices; why not some Merchant follow suit? If the rule works well in one case why not in the other? But I leave this point for wiser heads to discuss. One thing, however, I will say, and that is, I can sell Goods cheaper for cash than those who sell on 12 and 24 months time; and to test this matter, don't take my word for it, but call and try, and I think I will be able to prove it to your entire satisfaction. Everybody call and see

H. L. EVANS.

READ THIS!

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF EVANS & COOKE, or to H. L. EVANS, must settle their notes and accounts. The subscriber cannot give longer indulgence.

H. L. EVANS.

March 28, 1856. 39—6w.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—THAT WELL known Hotel in the City of Raleigh, opposite the Court House, called the Yarborough House, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 19th day of May next, by order of the Supreme Court.

Terms: Five hundred dollars cash; residue, in three equal payments at one, two and three years—interest from day of sale.

E. B. FREEMAN,
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

March 24, 1856. 36—14.

NEW BOOKS.—ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY for 1856: a year book of facts in Science and Art.

The Onyx Ring, by John Sterling.

A Forest Tragedy and other Tales, by Grace Greenwood.

The Angel in the House: The Betrothal: a Poem.

Edith Hale: a Village Story, by Thrace Talmon. This work has been pronounced the most remarkable production of the day.

Tolla: a Tale of Modern Rome.

The Lost Hunter: a Tale of Early Times.

Charlemont, by Simms.

Guy Rivers: a Tale of Georgia, by Simms.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Navy Supplies---1856-'57.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
March 17, 1856.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, SEALED AND ENdorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 19th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, viz:

Flour, biscuit, whiskey, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, molasses, vinegar, pickles, beans and dried apples.

The flour shall be superfine, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1855 or 1856; but shall in all cases be manufactured from wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality, and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well-seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and heading to be of red oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at said navy-yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-sixth the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1855 or 1856, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, as above described, with the heads well secured; or in air and water-tight whiskey or spirit barrels, at the option of the bureau.

The whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first proof according to the United States custom-house standard. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white-oak barrels, white-oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ⅝-inch thick, and the heads not less than ¾-inch thick; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1⅛ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1⅛ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The sugar shall be according to samples at the said navy yards, and be dry and fit for packing.

The tea shall be of good quality young hyson, equal to the samples at said navy-yards.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in well-seasoned red-oak barrels, with white-pine heads not less than 1⅛ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅝-inch thick; the barrels to be three quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1⅛ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1⅛ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality cider vinegar, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœa, and shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that white-oak staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The pickles shall be put in iron-bound casks, and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and thirteen gallons of medium cucumbers, fifty to the gallon, and the vegetables in each shall weigh eighty-five pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength and equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above-named navy yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years. The iron hoops on the barrels containing whiskey, molasses, vinegar, and pickles to be well painted with red lead.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and shall be of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of this bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes, or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour, bread, and pickles shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

		To be offered for.
Flour,	1,200 bbls,	per bbl.
Biscuit,	1,600,000 lbs.	per 100 lbs.
Whiskey,	35,000 gals.	per gal.
Sugar,	200,000 lbs.	per lb
Tea,	20,000 lbs.	per lb.
Coffee,	10,000 lbs.	per lb.
Rice,	200,000 lbs.	per lb.
Molasses,	20,000 gals.	per gal.
Beans,	6,000 bush.	per bush.
Vinegar,	20,000 gals.	per gal.
Dried apples,	50,000 lbs.	per lb.
Pickles,	130,000 lbs.	per lb.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy-yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution; which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846,) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law, the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or collector of the customs.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles, required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

March 24, 1856. 1117—w4w.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
Spring Trade, 1856.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS, WE ARE IN RECEIPT of our SPRING STOCK of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FABRICS; and shall continue to receive additional supplies by every Steamer, through one of our firm, who remains North during the season, attending the AUCTION SALES. Our stock being selected with special reference to the wants of the NORTH-CAROLINA MERCHANTS, we feel confident in saying they will find our styles particularly adapted to their sales, and for CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, unsurpassed in any market North or South. Orders promptly attended to.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Jobbers, 78 and 80, Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va.
March 10, 1856. 32—

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

Foundry and Machine Shop for Sale.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS, LOCATED IN the town of Wilmington, North Carolina, now in successful operation, are offered for sale on accommodating terms; or an interest will be sold to a man of experience in the business, who has capacity to superintend the same.

The property consists of a capacious and well-arranged

MACHINE SHOP, PATTERN ROOM, BOILER SHOP, BLACKSMITH SHOP, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY, DRAFTING ROOMS AND OFFICES,

all well supplied with tools, and capable of doing work of any kind that can be done at first class shops. The building will accommodate 500 hands, and the present tools are sufficient for 300 men. The land and water front is of sufficient extent to admit of any enlargement or addition that may be desired.

The present demand for work is sufficient to keep the establishment employed with a force of 200 hands, and will increase. The prices obtained for work are such as to be profitable to the proprietor, and compare favorably with prices at other points to the purchaser.

In addition to the many advantages possessed by this location for the business, the opening of the Cape Fear and Deep River works, and the building of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, will create additional demands for work, and furnish a supply of fine quality Coal and Iron.

If the whole, or an interest is not sold before the 16th day of April next, the property will be offered at public sale on that day, on the premises.

As the Establishment will continue in operation, orders for new work or repairs, will be attended to as heretofore.

Any information that may be desired, will be promptly furnished by application to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C. A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Pres. C. I. W. Co.
March 8, 1856. 32—116A.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February term, 1856.—John S. Easton vs. William K. Delaney and wife, and others.—Petition for division of lands.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Kennedy and Warren Kennedy, party defendants in this suit, are non-residents of this State; it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, for said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or this notice will be taken *pro confesso*, and petition heard accordingly.

Witness: H. Shepperd, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Greenville, the first Monday in February, A. D. 1856.
H. SHEPPERD, Clerk.
Feb. 25, 1856. 1114—w6w.

PROSPECTUS OF
"THE WESTERN SENTINEL,"
A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

SOLICITED BY MANY CITIZENS OF FORSYTH and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.
December 16, 1855. 9—

Prospectus of the "Southern Sentinel,"
A Democratic and Miscellaneous Journal, to be Published Weekly, at Wilson, N. C.

THE EXISTING CONDITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES, and of partizan strife, natually suggests the establishing of such a journal as the "SOUTHERN SENTINEL" purposes to become. The present, indeed, is a crisis in our political history, never witnessed before. The Constitution has been invaded; the laws trampled and spat upon; religious liberty assailed; ballot boxes broken and burnt; the landmarks of our political ancestry partially effaced; the wisdom derived from a time-honored experience unseated; strange and questionable men have been *pushed* into high positions; and fanaticism, unchained from its axe and its faggot piles in the North, is heard to howl among us in the South. These evils, so far as its humble abilities shall serve,

THE SOUTHERN SENTINEL

will endeavor to arrest. It will endeavor to inculcate a reverence for the laws as they exist, and for the Constitution, as it has been interpreted by the wise men of the past and by the Fathers of the Democratic faith. It will defend not only political, but RELIGIOUS liberty, and will do battle against every political heresy that may appear, whether hatched in caves or culverts, or open convention.

The SENTINEL will also, to relieve the monotony of politics, devote space to literary topics, original and selected, as well as to miscellaneous subjects, which shall include Agricultural and the latest Commercial intelligence. In brief, no efforts nor expenses will be spared to make the Sentinel one of the most useful and efficient journals in the South.

The first number of the Sentinel will be issued about the first of the next month, and sent to subscribers at the rate of $2 per annum: $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 at the end of the year. Discount made in behalf of clubs, who shall take five, ten or more copies.

J. F. KEENAN, EDITOR.
Jan. 17, 1856. 17—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—NASH County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February term, 1856.—John W. Perry, admr. of Levi Hogg, vs. Richard Hogg, Henry Hogg, Cullen Hogg, John Perry and Elizabeth, his wife, Atsey Ferrell, Jonas Williams, Susan Williams, Calvin Hogg, Gincy Hogg, Martha Hogg, Jeremiah Perry and Polly, his wife, and Gray Strickland and Sally, his wife.—Petition to make real estate assets.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Cullen Hogg, and Calvin Hogg, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Cullen Hogg, and Calvin Hogg, to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2d Monday in May, 1856, then and there to plead, answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decree made accordingly.

Witness: W. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Nashville, 2d Monday in February, 1856.
W. T. ARRINGTON, Clerk.
March 7, 1856. 1115—w6w.

MUIR & STEVENS,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in China, Glass, Earthenware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, Plated, Britania and Planished Tinware, Waiters, Castors, Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Gas Fixtures, Fancy Goods, &c.,
No. 55 Sycamore Street,
(Immediately opposite Messrs. McIlwaine & Graham's,)
WM. AUGUSTUS MUIR, SAMUEL STEVENS. PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM THE European and American Manufacturers a large and commanding Stock of Goods, embracing the newest patterns and styles of all articles usually found in houses of the kind. We can offer as great inducements, both as regards quality of goods and prices as any house in the country.

We respectfully ask of the public an examination before purchasing. MUIR & STEVENS.
No. 55 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
March 1, 1856. 30—2m.

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.

This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation.

I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase. ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.
Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.
Charles E. Johnson, Wm. D. Haywood, James F. Jordan, Quinten Busbee, H. W. Husted, Wm. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, Wm. W. Holden, Wm. D. Cooke, R. H. Battle, Wm. H. Jones, P. F. Pescud, Seaton Gales.

OFFICERS.
Dr. Charles E. Johnson, *President,*
William D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
John G. Williams, *Secretary,*
William H. Jones, *Treasurer,*
H. W. Husted, *Attorney,*
Charles E. Johnson, M. D., William H. McKee, M. D., Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
R. H. Battle, W. W. Holden, Charles B. Root, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
July 10, 1855. 66—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.

Our DRY GOODS shall and must be sold soon, as we are anxious to make our store a Regular Clothing House. Call and get Dry Goods at cost, or before we send them off to Auction Houses.

SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1856. 19—tf.

A. D. 1856.

THE PUBLIC MAY TALK ABOUT THE CLAYTON-BULWER treaty and the BRITISH BULLION power, but whether it is a perfect treaty or imperfect treatment towards us matters little—the facts are: The British now hold Malta and Gibraltar, Heligoland in the Baltic, Capetown and Ceylon on the South and East seas, Falkland at Cape Horn, Vancouver on the Pacific, Halifax, the Bermudas off Cape Hatterask, and Mosquitia of the Caribbean sea—thereby commanding the world of waters; notwithstanding all this Havens still continues to put up, and put down, and put thro', on Fayetteville St., No. 19, Portraits of life-giving lineaments, done up and done down and done brown in ambrotypic, mezzographic, photographic and daguerreotypic styles indelible in color and pure in tint, so that eternally every child may recognize his own near relatives, and even Towser know his own master.

P. S. Call immediately and be satisfied for once!
At the HAVEN'S GALLERY, Fayetteville Street No 19 Raleigh N C
January 25, 1856. 19—tf.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:
Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY
President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having sold out her other property with a view of leaving the State, offers for sale, privately, her residence in Oxford, N. C. The dwelling has two rooms below and above stairs, eighteen by twenty feet, an airy passage, two corresponding basement rooms, and is two stories high. The out-houses consist of a large kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, and a very commodious stable, and there are six acres of land in the lot, all under plank enclosure, and one acre substantially paled in for a garden.—All of these buildings and improvements are entirely new, having been completed within the last twelve months, and occupy a most desirable location in the flourishing town of Oxford, and would be the exact thing for a gentleman from down the country desiring a healthy summer residence for his family; and besides the proverbial salubriousness of this region, this particular locality combines extraordinary educational advantages. The Baptist Female College, situated at this place, is one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the State, besides another deservedly popular academy for young ladies; and the North-Carolina Masonic College is now in course of construction in this place, and will go into operation in the next year; besides an academy of high grade for boys, now in most successful operation, under the charge of one of the most popular teachers in the State.

This property will be sold on most accommodating terms as to payment, and for less money than it would cost to rear the buildings. Address Dr. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, N. C., or Wm. Baskerville, Jr., Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, either of whom are fully authorized to act in the premises.

ELIZA B. ROLFE.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

FOUNTAIN LAMPS AND OIL.—THIS IS THE cheapest and best light a family can use. It is not explosive, being a pure, fixed oil. It contains no camphine, turpentine, or any explosive mixture. In this respect it is fully warranted. Half a pint of Fountain Oil will burn, double wicks, giving a brilliant, smokeless, and steady light, twenty-four hours, or two and one-half hours for one cent! These lamps, once filled and trimmed, will burn six nights if four hours each without being refilled, saving the trouble of filling every night, as must be done with the common lamp. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, March 16, 1856. 34—

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by PESCUD & GATLING.
March 12, 1856. 33—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEWCOMES. By Thackery.
The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.
A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.
Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.
The Life of Devereau. By his Son.
The Footsteps of St. Paul.
Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.
History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.
The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.
A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.
America. Political and Social. By Schaff.
Fairy Tales of Many Nations.
Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.
Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for
Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.
Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT
Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK
Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for CASH, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time*. Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:
200 brls. Lime; 25 blrs. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd.2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 3 bales Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd. from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Oznabugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Saleratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;
together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.
Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

THE SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH WITH or without hook and line sent for 25 cents. Address box 25, Forestville, N. C.
March 17, 1856. 34—6m.

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, WHO HAS, FOR a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address,

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

WILSON'S DEPOT, South-Side R. R., Va.
DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions, and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.
Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.
Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.
DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it. Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.
Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

PINE HALL, N C., Jan. 15, 1856.
DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.
My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.
As soon as you receive this, write to me.
Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—PERQUIMANS County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February term, 1856.—The legatees of James Gilbert vs. the heirs at law of the same.—Probate of Will.

A paper writing, purporting to be the Will of James Gilbert, deceased, late of Perquimans county, being offered for probate, and it appearing to the Court that Eliza Willbanks, the only heir at law of said James Gilbert, is not an inhabitant of this State: on motion it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard newspaper, for the said Eliza Willbanks, and all other heirs at law of the said James Gilbert, to be and appear at the next term of this court, to see and hear proceedings in this case.

Witness: Thomas Wilson, clerk of our said court, on the second Monday of February, in the year of our independence, the 80th, A. D. 1856.
THOS. WILSON, C. C. C.
March 4, 1856. 1114—w6w.

DR. J. B. WINSTON
HEREBY INFORMS THE CITIZENS OF HOLLY SPRINGS and vicinity that he is prepared to attend to calls requiring his professional services. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and will endeavor to give satisfaction.
March 12, 1856. 32—tf.

A PROCLAMATION,
BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State,

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.
W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 19—6m.

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTMENTS are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.

Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.

The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page [illegible]) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.

For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 85, of Revised Code.

As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.

The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.

It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.

CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

Life Preserving Patent Swingletree.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING PURCHASED THE sole right to make and sell these Swingletrees, in the counties of Wake, Johnston, Chatham, Orange, Franklin, Warren and Nash, would respectfully inform the public that they will attend the Courts in the above counties with them, and will also peddle them through the country.

By this Swingletree, a horse, or two or more horses, can be detached from a vehicle when at full speed, with perfect safety to the vehicle and those in it. It is simple and easy, so that any boy ten years old can avail himself of its use.—No such protection has ever before been invented against the dangers incident to run-away or fractious horses. Every riding vehicle ought to have one attached to it. It is a cheap, safe and certain protection against danger. It can be attached to old or new vehicles.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that any infringement on this Patent, or any imitation, or attempt to make or use by any modification, this Patent Swingletree in any of the counties above enumerated, the persons or persons so offending will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, in the U. S. Courts at Washington.

P. P. WILLIAMS & CO.
Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1856. 27—6m.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,
ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMN READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIDAY, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,
Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,
American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of
Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.
June 8, 1855. 57—

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.
January 9, 1855. 14—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY. In Equity. Elijah Winston, Adm'r, *vs.* William H. Ward, Jno. J. Ward and others.

Whereas, Elijah Winston has filed his bill of complaint in our Court of Equity against John J. Ward and others, and has made oath that Wm. H. Ward and John J. Ward are non-residents of this State, but are residents of the State of Tennessee.

This, therefore, is to notify the said John J. Ward and Wm. H. Ward, wherever they may be, to be and appear at our Court of Equity, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and a decree made accordingly.

Given under my hand this 13th February, 1856.
ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.
February 15, 1856. 24—6w.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS
Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts.

All orders for Monuments, Head Stones or ornamental sculpture, of any description, promptly attended to and executed in the best style, at moderate charges.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, and he will manufacture from the *best Italian and American* Marble, and in the neatest and most approved style of finish.

N. B. All orders from a distance faithfully and punctually attended to. Address

THOMAS GRIER,
Raleigh, N. C.
November 16, 1855. 1100—1y.

DeQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.
Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:
The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo,
The Miscellaneous Essays, do
The Cæsars, do
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo,
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo,
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo,
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo,
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo,
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo,
Theological Essays and other Papers, do
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo,
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.
Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.
Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPPING Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.
P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.
August 19, 1855. 83—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Ceneral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE
Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR
Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,
which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.
August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beck with, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of
GROCERIES,
which the following list in part comprises,
A large lot of **Coffee--Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar--Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'.
Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles--Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt--Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.
☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.
Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Memoirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.
THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.
A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.
The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.
The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.
Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Waffington."
Christy Johnson, by ditto.
The Elder Sister. By Marion James.
Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.
Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.
Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.
Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.
Slaucus. By Charles Kingsley.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, October 19, 1855. 95—

NOTICE.—JOS. K. MARRIOTT HAS REMOVED his Law Office, from the Smith building, to the office near the Court House, next door to Miller & Rogers, and two doors from the office of the Raleigh Register.
Raleigh, January 14, 1856. 16—3m.

Wholesale Jobbing Trade.---Spring, 1856.

McILWAINE & GRAHAM, (SUCCESSORS TO PAUL & McILWAINE,) Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, No. 60, Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., are now receiving and will be prepared by the fifth of March to exhibit a full assortment of FOREIGN AND AMERICAN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, to which they would invite the attention of the trade generally.

Our facilities for purchasing American and importing foreign fabrics are not surpassed by any house in the Jobbing Business, and we feel assured that an examination of our stock will prove satisfactory to all who may favor us with a visit.

Our terms will be liberal to responsible purchasers.
McILWAINE & GRAHAM,
Agents for North Carolina Cotton Yarns, Sheetings and Osnaburgs, and for genuine Irish Flax Threads and Shoe Threads.
Feb. 29, 1856. 29—6wsw.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber.

THOMAS RUFFIN.
Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1856. 22—tf.

Try the Piano First!

A PROPOSITION IS NOW MADE BY E. P. NASH to select PIANOS for customers, and allow them to test their qualities before paying for them. Better evidence cannot be given of the estimation in which we hold our Pianos.

We keep about 40 PIANOS of various patterns on hand to select from, which are bought exclusively for cash, from four of the largest manufacturers in New York, which were conceded at the Paris Worlds' Fair, to be the best. We have sold about fifteen hundred of them, which have given full satisfaction.

E. P. NASH,
Piano forte Dealer, 33 Sycamore street, corner of Bank, Petersburg, Va.
Jan. 29, 1856. 21—

GARDEN SEED.—WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT of our stock of Garden Seeds, comprising all the most popular varieties, which we warrant fresh and genuine.
A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Feb. 11th, 1856. 33—